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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): X2Y ATTENUATORS, LLC [US/US]; 1812 Navy Street, Santa Monica, CA 90405 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): ANTHONY, Anthony, A. [US/US]; 5064 Wolf Run Drive, Erie, PA 16505 (US). MUCCIOLI, James, P. [US/US]; 29222 Valley Bend Court, Farmington Hills, MI 48331 (US). ANTHONY, William, M. [US/US]; 2642 West 35th Street, Erie, PA 16506 (US).

(74) Agents: CLARK, Robert, J. et al.; Hahn, Loeser & Parks, LLP, 1225 West Market Street, Akron, OH 44313-7188 (US).

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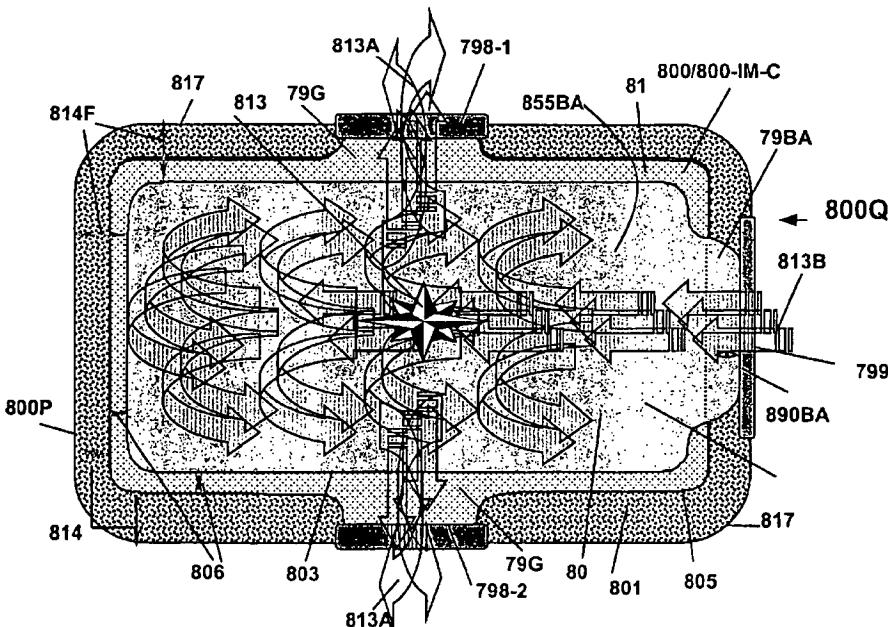
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(54) Title: ENERGY PATHWAY ARRANGEMENT



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(57) Abstract: Compact and integral arrangements for an energy-conditioning arrangement having various predetermined energy pathways utilized in part for the purpose of conditioning energies of either one or multiple of circuitry that would otherwise detrimentally effect a predetermined application having a single or multiple, circuitry systems. Some energy-conditioning arrangement variants can be operable to provide multiple energy-conditioning operations.



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## ENERGY PATHWAY ARRANGEMENT

### Technical Field

[0001] This application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending application Serial No. (not assigned) filed November 15, 2001, which is a continuation-in-part of co-pending application Serial No. 09/982,553 filed October 17, 2001. This application also claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/253,793, filed November 29, 2000, U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/255,818, filed December 15, 2000, U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/280,819, filed April 2, 2001, U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/302,429, filed July 2, 2001, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/310,962, filed August 8, 2001.

[0002] The present disclosure relates to compact and integral component arrangements comprising energy-conditioning arrangements of various elements that include complementary energy pathways practicable as single-set or multiple-set, complementary paired portions of separate and isolated electronic circuitry combined with coupled and shielding, energy pathways. These component arrangement amalgams provide not only simultaneous energy-conditioning of portions of propagating energies, but also provide compact, integrated isolation and conditioning functions for desired energy portions relative to internally and/or externally created energy portions that would otherwise detrimentally effect circuitry systems operating in conjunction with a new, typical component arrangement. Other energy-conditioning arrangement variants can be simultaneously operable to provide not only single common voltage reference functions to single-set circuit systems, but provide either multiple-set circuit systems, isolated common voltage reference functions systems simultaneously while practicable for performing multiple, dynamic energy-conditioning operations.

### Background of the Related Art

[0003] Today, as the density of electronics within system applications in the world increases, an unwanted noise byproduct from such configurations can limit the performance of both, critical and non-critical electronic circuitry, alike. Consequently, the avoidance to the effects of unwanted noise by either isolation

or immunization of circuit portions against the effects of undesirable energy or noise is an important consideration for most circuit arrangements and circuit design.

[0004] Differential and common mode noise energy can be generated and will usually propagate along and/or around energy pathways, cables, circuit board tracks or traces, high-speed transmission lines and/or bus line pathways. In many cases, these types of energy conductors act as an antenna radiating energy fields that aggravate the problem even more such that at these high frequencies, propagating energy portions utilizing prior art passive devices have led to increased levels of this energy parasitic interference in the form of various capacitive and/or inductive parasitics. These increases are due in part to the combination of required operable placement constraints of these functionally and/or structurally limited, prior art solutions coupled with their inherent manufacturing imbalances and/or performance deficiencies that are carried forward into the application and that inherently create or induce an operability highly conducive to creating unwanted interference energy that couples into the associated electrical circuitry, which makes shielding from EMI desirable.

[0005] Consequently, for today's high frequency operating environments, the solution involves or comprises a combination of simultaneous filtration of both input and output lines along with careful systems layout, various grounding arrangements and/or techniques as well as extensive isolating, electrostatic and/or magnetic shielding.

[0006] Thus, a single and universally adaptable, self-contained energy-conditioning arrangement utilizing simple arrangements of energy pathways with other elements that can be utilized in almost any multi-circuit application for providing effective and/or sustainable noise suppression, shielding, cancellation, elimination or immunization as needed, is highly desired.

#### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

[0007] FIG. 1 shows a top view of a portion of embodiment 6000 of FIG. 2A in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0008] FIG. 2A shows an exploded plan view of an embodiment 6000, which is an energy-conditioning arrangement in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0009] FIG. 2B shows a top view of a portion of a discrete component 6000 version of FIG. 2A in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0010] FIG. 2C shows a view of a multi-circuit arrangement utilizing embodiment 6000 in one a many possible configurations in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0011] FIG. 3A shows an exploded plan view of an embodiment 8000, which is a multi-circuit common mode and differential mode energy conditioner comprising at least three separate complementary energy pathway pairs, including, but not limited to any (1) cross-over feedthru pairing, (1) straight feedthru paring and (1) bypass paring with co-planar shielding, in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0012] FIG. 3B shows a top view of a portion of a component 8000 of FIG. 3A in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0013] FIG. 4A shows an exploded plan view of a embodiment 10000, which is a multi-circuit common mode and differential mode energy conditioner comprising three separate complementary bypass energy pathway pairs, of which (2) pairings are co-planar, in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0014] FIG. 4B shows a top view of a portion of a component 10000 of FIG. 4A in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0015] FIG. 4C shows a cross-section view of a portion of a shield layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0016] FIG. 5A shows a top view of a portion of a component layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0017] FIG. 5B shows a top view of a portion of a component layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0018] FIG. 5C shows a top view of a portion of a component layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0019] FIG. 5D shows a top view of a portion of a component layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0020] FIG. 5E shows a top view of a portion of a component layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0021] FIG. 5F shows a top view of a portion of a component layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0022] FIG. 6A shows a top view of a portion of a component layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0023] FIG. 6B shows a top view of a portion of a component layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0024] FIG. 6C shows a top view of a portion of a component layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0025] FIG. 6D shows a top view of a portion of a component layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0026] FIG. 7A shows an exploded plan view of a multi-circuit arrangement utilizing embodiment 1000 in one a many possible configurations in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0027] FIG. 7B shows an top plan view of a multi-circuit arrangement utilizing embodiment 1200 in one a many possible configurations in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0028] FIG. 8A shows an exploded plan view of a multi-circuit arrangement utilizing embodiment 1100 in one a many possible configurations in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0029] FIG. 8B shows an top plan view of a multi-circuit arrangement utilizing embodiment 1201 in one a many possible configurations in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0030] FIG. 9 shows a top view of a portion of a component 9200 of FIG. 10 in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0031] FIG. 10 shows an cross-section view of an embodiment 9200, which is an energy-conditioning arrangement in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0032] FIG. 11 shows an cross-section view of an embodiment 9210, which is an energy-conditioning arrangement in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0033] FIG. 12 shows an top plan schematic view of a multi-circuit arrangement utilizing embodiment 9200 in one a many possible configurations in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0034] FIG. 13A shows an exploded plan view of a portion of a component layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

[0035] FIG. 13B shows a view of a portion of a component layering in accordance with typical configurations, among others;

#### **Detailed Descriptions**

[0036] This application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending application Serial No. 09/xxx,xxx filed November 15, 2001, which is a continuation-in-part of co-pending application Serial No. 09/982,553 filed October 17, 2001, portions of which are incorporated herein. This application also claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/253,793, filed November 29, 2000, U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/255,818, filed December 15, 2000, U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/280,819, filed April 2, 2001, U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/302,429, filed July 2, 2001, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/310,962, filed August 8, 2001, portions of which are incorporated, herein.

[0037] One approach disclosed, among others, is to provide an energy-conditioning arrangement and/or energy-conditioning arrangement that are integral, in functional ability, as well as physical make-up, allowing for physically close in-position, multiple groupings of energy pathways or electrodes that can operate dynamically in close electrical proximity to one another while sharing a common energy reference node, CRN, simultaneously. This function, among others, occurs when facilitated by at least an electrode or energy pathway shielding structure found along with other elements in one arrangement amalgam or energy conditioner, among others.

[0038] The following will attempt to set forth detailed descriptions of a universal arrangement, among others, or embodiment that is but one of a vast number of possible adaptable form variants of such an arrangement that is ubiquitous to the possible application potential operable for its use. This arrangement description is intended to be illustrative of only a few of the possible universally adaptable forms of the energy-conditioning arrangement and should

not be taken at all to be limiting due to the possible variants but only so to spare more of the precious time of the examiner. A vast spectrum of the many variations, modifications, additions, and improvements may fall within the scope of the universally adaptable form of the energy-conditioning arrangement as defined, among others, in at least one or more of the many claims that follow.

[0039] For brevity, the word as used throughout the entire disclosure will be the term 'amalgam' as defined by a posing in the dictionary with clarification help provided herein as what the applicant means. The word 'amalgam' may be interchangeable with the phrase 'energy conditioner' meaning a "general combination of elements that comprise among others, elements arranged in harmonious combination or amalgamation that may include, among others a mixture of single and/or grouped, conductive, semi-conductive and non-conductive material elements of various material compositions and formats, formed or made into an practicable energy-conditioning embodiment that is utilizing both relative and non-relative, single and/or grouped dimensional relationships, size relationships, space-apart, spaced-near, contiguous, non-contiguous relationship arrangements and positioning with either or in combination of non-alignments, alignments, complementary pairings, superposing, off-setting space or spaced alignments that include 3-dimensional relationships all amalgamated together into a form of a discrete or non-discrete embodiment in an un-energized state that is practicable to be operable for a dynamic use and/or state ". Word 'amalgam', if used, is not, "any of various alloys of mercury with other metals" such as what one can generally find as first definition listing of amalgam in a dictionary. Thus, amalgam will also be used for disclosure purposes herein to further encompass 'various typical amalgam (energy conditioner) and/or energy-conditioning arrangements that can include coupled to energy pathways and coupling elements, locations and attachment configurations as described, among other methods possible that also aid in allowing at least one energized circuit system to utilize a disclosed embodiment, among others, in a specific or generalized manner.'

[0040] Therefore, at the very least, a technology foundation is laid or attempted herein as it is limited or constrain to these possible embodiments or the possible forms as only a detailed guide to clearly and quickly aid the reader

into the direction of enlightenment as to these disclosed and on to many of the other possible arrangements available, among others, that are not necessarily disclosed, but are obvious in their form to those skilled in the art. Therefore, due to the limitations of time constraints, particularly inherent to the work of the examiner and the applicant, alike is a sampling of the technology possibilities presented.

[0041] In addition, as used herein, the acronym term "AOC" for the words "a predetermined area portion operable for energy portion convergences that is practicable for shielded, complementary energy portion interactions". An AOC 813 is found in either, a discrete or non-discrete version of the amalgam or energy-conditioning arrangements. AOC 813 is also the generally accepted relative boundaries of shielded influence for shielded energy conditioning as described for portions of propagating circuit system energies. A typical AOC can also include a physical or imaginary aligned boundary of a portion of a manufactured-together (or not) amalgam or a manufactured-together (or not) energy-conditioning arrangements' elements that will allow shielded portions of propagating circuit system energies utilizing embodiment elements, as disclosed, to interact with one another in one or more predetermined manners or functions (e.g. mutual cancellation of opposing h-field energies). For example a portion or a element-filled space meted out by superposed alignment of 805 perimeter electrode edges of combined, conductively coupled shielding electrodes' main body electrode portion 81's is an excellent grouping of elements to be used to define an AOC 813.

[0042] Combined and coupled together, shielding electrodes' main body electrode portion 81's of a typical new embodiment not only immure and shield the collective, complementary electrodes' main body electrode portion 80s in almost any typical new embodiment, this arrangement would be considered as at least partially defining an AOC (813). Also, to further help clarify, the term 'outer' or 'external' as used herein will be generally, but not always, considered almost any location found up to and/or beyond a typical AOCs' effective energy-conditioning range or influence, spacing or area, as defined herein. This does not mean anything labeled 'outer' or 'external', herein must be separate of a typical embodiment or can not be contiguously apart of other elements comprising an

arrangement and an AOC 813, as to be disclosed or not. It is just that the terms, as generally used herein, such as 'outer' or 'external' could apply to all or a majority of 79"X" extension portion's location respective of an AOC 813 and it's 'parent' complementary electrode, as a whole, and despite its' contiguously relationship to it's' (79"X"'s) larger, main-body electrode portion 80, which itself is within an AOC 813 boundary of a typical embodiment.

[0043] Present amalgam and/or energy-conditioning arrangement also relates to both discreet and non-discrete versions of an electrode arrangement having an operability for multiple-circuit operations simultaneously and comprising a conductively coupled, multi-electrode shielding arrangement architecture that will almost totally envelope various paired and/or complementary-paired, electrodes operable for 'electrically complementary' operations ( that meaning is the condition or state is practicable or operable for opposing electrical operations to occur, relative to the other).

[0044] An amalgam or energy conditioner can comprise various homogenous and/or heterogeneously mixed energy portion propagation modes such as bypass and/or feedthru modes or operations that simultaneously shield and smooth energy-conditioning operations for one circuit or a plurality of circuits. A new, typical amalgam or energy conditioner has been found to facilitate multiple energy-conditioning functions operable upon various energy portions that are propagating along portions of a new, typical embodiments' multiple complementary electrodes and/or single or multiple circuitry portions and while utilizing a common reference node function supplied by the conductively 'grounded' plurality of first electrodes or plurality of shield electrodes.

[0045] As for most embodiments of a typical amalgam or energy conditioner and/or energy-conditioning arrangement, the applicant contemplates a manufacturer having the option for combining a wide variety and wide range of possible materials that could be selected and combined into the final make-up of a specific embodiment, among others while still maintaining most of the desired degrees of energy-conditioning functions within the typical amalgam or energy conditioner and/or energy-conditioning arrangement after it is normally manufactured and placed into a set of circuits and energized.

[0046] A material with predetermined properties 801 is normally interposed and non-conductively coupled substantially to most all points surrounding the various electrodes of the arrangement to provide not only a spacing or spaced-apart function between the various energy pathways or electrodes, (with the exception of predetermined locations normally found with each of the various spaced-apart electrodes of an arrangement of which these locals are utilized for facilitating conductive coupling between conductive portions).

[0047] Substances and/or a material with predetermined properties 801 will offer both energy insulation functions for the various electrodes of the arrangement, as well as providing for a casement and/or structural support; the proper spaced-apart distances (similar to what was just stated, above) required between the various shielded and shield electrodes of the arrangement.

[0048] These 801 material element(s) for the most part, are oriented in a generally enveloping and adjoining relationship with respect to the electrodes that are extending into and thru either in a singularly and/or grouped, predetermined pairings, and/or groups of electrode pathway elements that will include many of the various combinations.

[0049] It should also be noted that portions of material having predetermined properties 801, and/or planar-shaped portions of material 801 having only a single range or single property-type of predetermined electrical properties is not essential. In other versions of the amalgam or energy conditioner or energy-conditioning arrangement, embodiments of various types of spacing-apart mediums, insulators, dielectric, capacitive materials, and/or inductive, Ferro-magnetic, ferrite, varistor materials that can comprise the material 801, as well as compounds or combinations of materials having individually or any combination of properties of insulators, dielectric, capacitive materials, varistor, metal-oxide varistor-type material, Ferro-magnetic material, ferrite materials and/or any combination thereof could be used for spacing apart energy pathways of an embodiment, among others and among others are fully contemplated by the applicant.

[0050] Term '801 material independent', or 'dielectric independent', among others, allows interchangeability for a user for almost any possible 801 material to be used. 801 material, again is used for among other uses as a material for

spacing apart energy pathways, or for supporting energy pathways in an amalgam or energy conditioner disclosed, among others not disclosed, which are fully acceptable for use for helping to produce multiple operable energy-conditioning functions to occur to some degree relative to a simple 801 dielectric material such as what similar functions an X7R yields a user, as the possible functions as found with non-X7R material 801 that will occur to some degree in any other 801 material make-up.

[0051] For example, amalgam or energy conditioner and/or energy-conditioning arrangements comprising a material 801 having ferrite properties and/or any combination of ferrites would provide an inductive characteristic that would add to the electrode's already inherent resistive characteristic.

[0052] In addition to at least some sort of spacing function normally filled by a dielectric, a non-conductive, and/or a semi-conductive mediums, a dielectric type of material, material with predetermined properties and/or a medium with predetermined properties as used can also be referred to as simply insulators, and/or even a non-conductive material portions 801.

[0053] Other types of plates of and/or portions of material 801, material 801 combinations and/or laminates of material 801 that are not practicable for receiving electrode material deposits such as a self-supporting electrode may allow material 801 to be material that was either processed and/or chemically 'doped' where another spacing matter such as air and/or any other spacing is used instead.

[0054] In more detail, materials for composition of an embodiment, among others such as materials 801 for example, can comprise one and/or more layers of material elements compatible with available processing technology and is normally not limited to any possible dielectric material. These materials may be a semiconductor material such as silicon, germanium, gallium-arsenate, gallium arsenide, and/or a semi-insulating and/or insulating material and the like such as, but not limited to any K, high K and low K dielectrics and the like, but an embodiment, among others is normally not limited to any material having a specific dielectric constant, K.

[0055] It should be noted that even a form of an electrically conductive 'semi-dielectric' material 801"SD" (not shown) having a specific electrical resistance

that includes a negative temperature coefficient. As this electrically conductive 'semi-dielectric' material 801"SD" relates to a method for producing a new, typical amalgam or energy conditioner component and to the use of the same, as it is contemplated by the applicant, such materials and material processes are amply disclosed in International Patent Application Publication, WO 01/82314 filed April 25, 2000 and published world-wide on November 1, 2001 and are hereby incorporated by reference. Electrically conductive 'semi-dielectric' layers 801"SD" (not shown) can be produced from green 'semi-dielectric' films or materials and sintered together with the either, the various shielding electrodes and/or shielded electrodes as it suits the user, or combined with other materials 801 to allow the process to be done to one species of electrode and not the other. Electrode lead portions 79"X" can be conductively coupled to coupling electrode portion(s) or extension portions 798"X" as is normally done. These electrode lead portions 79"X" are positioned in relative, complementary paired relationships found to differing side portions sides of the amalgam or energy conditioner body as they are each conductively isolated (within the pairing) and separate and/or isolated from the other by a larger shielding electrode 8"XX".

[0056] One and/or more of a plurality of materials like 801 and/or a combination of such, having different electrical characteristics from one another, can also be maintained between the shield electrodes and/or shielding electrode pathways and the shielded electrodes and shielded electrodes of the arrangement. Small versions of specific embodiment architecture and variants that are a few millimeters thick or less can embody many alternate electrode and material with predetermined properties such as a material with dielectric properties comprised of layers, up to 1,000 and/or more. Thus, the smaller sized amalgams, amalgam, or energy-conditioning sub-circuit assemblies can just as well utilize elements comprising the spacing material 801 used by the nano-sized electrodes such as ferromagnetic materials and/or ferromagnetic-like dielectric layers, inductive-ferrite dielectric derivative materials. Although these materials also provide structural support in most cases of the various predetermined electrode pathway(s) within a typical embodiment, these materials with predetermined properties also aid the overall embodiment and circuits that are energized in maintaining and/or by aiding the simultaneously and constant and

uninterrupted energy portion propagations that are moving along the predetermined and structurally supported, various predetermined electrode pathway(s) as these conductors are actually a portion of a circuit network and/or network of circuits.

[0057] Electrode and/or conductor materials suitable for electrode and/ and/or electrode pathways may be selected from a group consisting of Ag, Ag/Pd, Cu, Ni, Pt, Au, Pd and/or other such metals. A combination these metal materials of resistor materials are suitable for this purpose may include an appropriate metal oxide (such as ruthenium oxide) which, depending on the exigencies of a particular application, may be diluted with a suitable metal. Other electrode portions, on the other hand, may be formed of a substantially non-resistive conductive material. Electrodes themselves can also use almost any substances or portions of materials, material combinations, films, printed circuit board materials along with any processes that can create electrode pathways from formally non-conductive and/or semi-conductive material portions; any substances and/or processes that can create conductive portions such as, but not limited to, doped polysilicon, sintered polycrystalline(s), metals, and/or polysilicon silicates, polysilicon silicate, etc. are contemplated by the applicant.

[0058] To reiterate, an embodiment, among others is also normally not limited to any possible conductive material portion such as magnetic, nickel-based materials. This also includes utilizing additional electrode structural elements comprising either straight portions of or mixed portions conductive and nonconductive elements, multiple electrode pathways of different conductive material portion compositions, conductive magnetic field-influencing material hybrids and conductive polymer sheets, various processed conductive and nonconductive laminates, straight conductive deposits, multiple shielding, relative, electrode pathways utilizing various types of magnetic material shields and selective shielding, doped (where a conductive or non-conductive portion(s) of a typical new energy conditioner is/or are made by a doping process), or are conductively deposited on the materials and conductive solder and the like, together, with various combinations of material and structural elements to provide the user with a host and variety of energy-conditioning options when utilizing either discrete and/or non-discrete typical amalgam or energy conditioner and/or

energy-conditioning arrangements and/or configurations that is normally predetermined before manufacturing and/or placement into a larger electrical system for energization.

[0059] A typical arrangement manufacturing tolerances of opposing complementary electrode pathways and the capacitive balances found between a commonly shared, central electrode pathway of a portion of the typical amalgam or energy conditioner or electrode arrangement, among others can be found when measuring opposite sides of the shared, shield electrode arrangement structure and can easily be maintained at capacitive or magnetic levels that originated at the factory during manufacturing of the energy-conditioning arrangement, even with the use of common non-specialized dielectrics and/or electrode conductive material portions such as X7R, which are widely and commonly specified among prior art discrete units.

[0060] Because an amalgam or energy conditioner is designed to operate in electrically complementary operations simultaneously at A-line to A-line couplings as well as at least (2) A-line to C-line and B-Line to C-Line (C-Line being a conductive portion), C-line, in many cases a GnD. GnD potential or voltage reference potential is mutually shared a result. Therefore, complementary capacitive balance and/or tolerance balancing characteristic from each of the pair of A-line to C-lines for this type of energy circuit due to element positioning on opposite respective sides of C-line, the size of their separations (loop area or portion) as well as microns close relative positioning allow an electrode arrangement that is normally, manufactured at 1-3% capacitive tolerance internally, for example, will generally pass on to an energized circuit that capacitive tolerance which can be maintained and correlated to the original 1-3% capacitive tolerance internally for example, between an electrically and/or charge opposing and paired complementary energy pathways within the typical amalgam or energy conditioner or electrode arrangement, among others with respect to the energy dividing shielding electrode structures when placed into a system. (This is an example, not an axiom.)

[0061] When a specific predetermined arrangement is normally manufactured, it can be shaped, buried within, enveloped, and/or inserted into various energy systems or other sub-systems to perform various types of line

conditioning, decoupling, or modifying of a propagation of energy to a desired energy form or electrical shape, depending upon attachment scheme.

[0062] This specific predetermined arrangement, among others, will allow an energy-conditioning arrangement configuration to utilize the voltage dividing and energy balancing mechanisms of opposing pressures found internally among the grouped, adjacent amalgam or energy conditioner and/or energy-conditioning arrangement elements, allowing for a minimized hysteresis and piezoelectric effect overall, through out the elements comprising a specific predetermined arrangement, among others.

[0063] A possible arrangement, among others translates in dynamic operations into a voltage dividing embodiment that substantially minimizes and reduces the effect of a typical embodiments' various material elements' hysteresis and piezoelectric effects to help retain within the AOC 813 of a typical amalgam or energy conditioner and/or energy-conditioning arrangement, among others, much more energy available for delivery to almost any active component utilizing conditioned energies than would otherwise be possible in a non-owned arrangement.

[0064] Active components undergoing a switching response under a internal loads requiring switching time constraints which are designed to need instantaneous energy to allow such an energy-utilizing load (that would be coupled to an amalgam and/or energy-conditioning arrangement circuit arrangement) to operate with an uninterrupted and/or harmonious energy supply to accommodate efficient energy-utilizing load operations that are performed.

[0065] An uninterrupted and/or harmonious energy supply to a energy-utilizing load is facilitated by the amalgams equally sized and oppositely arranged, paired complementary electrode pathways which can actually be considered a portion of a respective circuit system that resides within portions of the total amalgam or energy conditioner's AOC 813 so to be located both electrically and/or physically on the opposite sides of the same, positioned and shared common shielding electrode(s) and/or common shielding, electrode(s), Therefore, this effect of the interposition and/or interspersing of shielded circuit portions among the various numbers of shared shielding, common electrode(s) and/or a conductive coupled grouping of such also creates a voltage dividing function that actually divides

various circuit voltage utilizations or energies approximately in half per paired line of a circuit system and provides each equally-sized conductor of at least a pair of two oppositely paired complementary conductors (per a multi-circuit arrangement), a grouping of (2) one half portions of the voltage energy from a circuitry (per circuit).

[0066] In dynamic operation, because the complementary paired and shielded, equally-sized electrodes are opposing one another physically and/or electrically in a charge-opposing manner between an interpositioned shielding relative, conductors or electrodes pathways (not of the complementary pathways) can one recognize that a voltage dividing relationship exists within an energized circuitry.

[0067] Energized circuitry comprising complementary conductors within the typical amalgam or electrode arrangement, among others are normally balanced as a whole, electrically and/or in a charge-opposing manner, internally, and with respect to a centrally positioned shielding, common and shared pathway electrode(s) relative to each circuit system member and/or portion is of an amalgam and/or energy-conditioning arrangement.

[0068] Each common circuit system member and/or portion comprising an energy conditioner and/or energy-conditioning arrangement is normally attached or coupled (conductively) to a common area or portion and/or common electrode to provide an outer common zero voltage for what is termed a "0" reference circuit node of a typical energy conditioner, among others and/or energy-conditioning assemblies for energy relationships with various portions of propagating energies found within each of the at least multiple circuitries comprising at least a portion of an AOC 813 of a typical energy conditioner and/or energy-conditioning arrangement.

[0069] As earlier described, a properly coupled energy conditioner and/or energy-conditioning arrangement, among others, whether it be discrete and/or non-discrete, will generally aid in achieving an ability to perform multiple and distinct energy-conditioning functions simultaneously, such as decoupling, filtering, voltage balancing utilizing various parallel positioning principals for a pair of circuit portions or pluralities of paired circuit portions that comprise from separate and/or distinct circuits, which are relative to a respective energy source,

respective paired energy pathways, the respective energy utilizing load and the respective energy pathways returning back to the respective energy source to complete the respective circuit.

[0070] Thus, internally, balanced circuit portions of a typical energy conditioner while operating with opposing or nulled dynamics that would otherwise produce wide degrees of hysteresis effect, material memory effect, angular stresses, expansion due to thermal stressing various materials in single line, prior art devices, and like, will be operable to divide these same effects and/or stresses by the utilization of the interposing shielding energy pathways which now divide symmetrically these forces into opposing and complementary effects and/or stresses relative to one another, respectively. Therefore, opposing, yet balanced and symmetrically complementary energy portions and/or forces generally cancel one another or null out to one another, internally, within the AOC 813, to complement the typical energy conditioner's voltage dividing ability of a typical energy conditioner configuration, as it would operate in a mutually opposing energy portion propagation state or dynamic operation.

[0071] By the opposing, but electrically canceling and complementary positioning of portions of propagated energy acting along the complementary paired, internal electrodes in a balanced manner from opposite sides of shielding energy pathway set, a "0" Voltage reference function is created simultaneously, by the same, predetermined positioned and shared, shielding, electrodes that are conductively coupled electrically common to one another.

[0072] Piezoelectric effect is also minimized for the materials that make up portions of an embodiment. Therefore, energy portions are not detoured or inefficiently utilized internally within the AOC 813 and are thus available for use by the energy-utilizing load in a largely dramatic increase in the ability of standard and/or common dielectric materials to perform functions as they were designed for within the AOC 813 and the circuitry in a broader, less restrictive use, thus, reducing costs.

[0073] A typical energy conditioner and/or energy-conditioning arrangement, among others allow what appears to be an increased performance of the 801 materials (what ever is used) over performance levels normally observed when used with prior art devices in an energized state. However, this increased

performance of the 801 materials is only an observation of what ideally should be, all the result of the energy pathway arrangements allowing energy portion propagations to symmetrically and complementary interact with one another is such an efficient manner that what is observed is the 801 materials operating in an "un-governed" or wide-open state of performance, much closer to an ideal performance envelope to which these materials have been conceived, designed, and/or utilized to produce.

[0074] Therefore, a typical conditioning arrangement as a whole, when in dynamic operation reduces or minimizes observed physical inefficiencies that prior art devices have add to constrain the true attributes of any of the possible the 801 materials when they have been (prior art devices) used in a typical circuit system.

[0075] Use of a properly coupled, typical energy-conditioning arrangement, among others in the same circuit generally allows for a balanced, proportional symmetry of energy portions interaction scheme to be achieved by way of complementary energy portion propagations that are occurring within an AOC 813 of a typical conditioning arrangement or amalgam.

[0076] Therefore, a typical conditioning arrangement or amalgam as a whole, allows 801 materials to produce or yield an energy-conditioning function substantially closer to an ideal state of material 801 designed for performance that was normally masked (by prior art) as these 801 materials were functioning for a give circuit system.

[0077] A possible result, among others, is that in some cases, an observation can be made as to a simultaneously minimization upon portions of a typical 801 material's hysteresis along with control of 801 material's piezoelectric effects as a result of the absence of the un-balanced energies or parasitics that would otherwise be observed or normally found in a comparable circuit using prior art.

[0078] A simultaneously minimization of typical 801 material's hysteresis along with control of 801 material's piezoelectric effects occurs generally within the AOC 813 that would otherwise be observed. This simultaneously minimization of both hysteresis and piezoelectric effects is an ability that translates or equals to an increase energy-conditioning performance levels for such applications as SSO states, decoupling power systems, quicker utilization of

the passive component by the active component(s) which is also achieved directly attributed to these stress reductions and the balanced manner in which propagated energy is allowed to utilize a typical embodiment configuration.

[0079] This situation allows a typical arrangement to appear as an apparent open energy flow simultaneously on both electrical sides of a common energy reference (the first plurality of electrodes or the shielding, energy pathways) along both energy-in and energy-out pathways (the energy-in and energy-out pathways being relative to a energy-utilizing load and energy source, not necessarily to the embodiment, which in many cases is placed parallel to the energy-utilizing load and energy source in bypass configurations as opposed to direct feedthru arrangements.) that are connecting and/or coupling from an energy source to a respective energy-utilizing load and from the energy-utilizing load back to the energy source for the return.

[0080] It should be noted that a feedthru electrode could also be in bypass arrangement when the circuit pathway is not solely thru the AOC 813, but is allowed at least the availability to not only go thru an embodiment but to also bypass a portion of circuitry that would otherwise bring all of the energies thru the AOC 813.

[0081] This is a parallel energy distribution scheme that allows the material make up of most all of the manufactured energy conditioner and/or energy-conditioning arrangement elements to operate or function together more effectively and/or efficiently with the energy-utilizing load and/or the Energy source pathways located as part of an overall a circuit system. Therefore, the embodiments are also functioning, overall as an integrated, complementary energy-conditioning network.

[0082] A typical energy-conditioning arrangement, among others, can be an electrode arrangement with other predetermined elements in a predetermined coupled circuit arrangement combination utilizing the nature of a typical energy conditioner's electrode arrangement's architecture, which is the physical and energy dividing structure created.

[0083] Conductive coupling and/or conductive attachment of the odd integer numbered plurality of electrodes that are shielding to an outer conductive area or portion (isolated or not from the complementary circuit portions) as well as any

complementary electrodes or complementary energy pathways not of the shielding pathways can include, among others, various standard industry attachment/coupling materials and/or attachment methodologies that are used to make these materials operable for a conductive coupling, such as soldering, resistive fit, reflux soldering, conductive adhesives, etc. that are normally standard industry accepted materials and/or processes used to accomplish standard conductive couplings and/or couplings.

[0084] Conductive coupling and/or conductive attachment techniques and/or methods of a specific embodiment or a specific embodiment in circuit arrangements, among others to an outer energy pathway can easily be adapted and/or simply applied in most cases, readily and/or without any additional constraints imposed upon the user. Conductive coupling of electrodes either together or as a group to an outer common area or portion and/or pathway allows optimal energy-conditioning functionality to be provided in most cases by a typical energy conditioner and/or energy-conditioning arrangement, among others to be operable. These energy-conditioning functions include but are not limited to mutual cancellation of induction, mutual minimization of energy parasitics operable from opposing conductors while providing passive component characteristics.

[0085] It should be noted that there are at least three shielding functions that generally occur within typical energy conditioner or electrode arrangement, among others because of the amalgamated plurality of electrodes when conductively coupled to one another are used for shielding, some functions dependant upon other variables, more than others are. First, a physical shielding function such as RFI shielding which is normally the classical "metallic barrier" against most sorts of electromagnetic fields and is normally what most people believe shielding actually is, however this metallic barrier appears as general contributor to the overall performance of the three shielding functions used.

[0086] Another shielding function used in a typical embodiment, among others is can be broken into a predetermined positioning or manner of the relative positional relationship and/or a relative sizing relationship both between the shielding, electrodes respective of are relative to the predetermined positioning or manner of the relative positional relationship and/or a relative sizing relationships

of the contained and oppositely positioned, complementary electrode pathway pair(s).

[0087] These oppositely paired complementary electrode pathways are operable inset of the shielding, electrodes' conductive area or portion relative to the conductive portion of each of the paired complementary electrode pathways' conductive portion as they are each normally positioned sandwiched between at least two shielding electrodes in a reverse mirroring sandwiching against its paired complementary electrode pathway mate that is normally the same shape and size in their respective compositions as general manufacturing tolerances will allow.

[0088] A physical shielding of paired, electrically opposing and adjacent complementary electrode pathways portion of the second shielding function is accomplished by the size of the common electrode pathways in relationship to the size of the complementarily electrode pathway/electrodes and by the energized, electrostatic suppression and/or minimization of parasitics originating from the sandwiched complementary conductors, as well as, preventing outer parasitics not original to the contained complementary pathways from conversely attempting to couple on to the shielded complementary pathways, sometimes referred to among others as parasitic coupling.

[0089] Parasitic coupling is normally known as electric field ("E") coupling and this shielding function amounts to primarily shielding the various shielded electrodes electrostatically, against electric field parasitics. Parasitic coupling involving the passage of interfering propagating energies because of mutual and/or stray parasitic energies that originate from the complementary conductor pathways is normally suppressed within a new, typical electrode arrangement. A typical energy conditioner or electrode arrangement, among others blocks capacitive coupling by almost completely enveloping the oppositely phased conductors within universal shielding structure with conductive hierarchy progression that provide an electrostatic and/or Faraday shielding effect and with the positioning of the layering and/or pre-determined layering position both arranged, and/or co-planar (inter-mingling).

[0090] Coupling to an outer common conductive portion not conductively coupled to the complementary electrode pathways can also include portions such

as commonly described as an inherent common conductive portion such as within a conductive motor shell, is not necessarily attached and/or coupled (conductively) to a conductive chassis and/or earth energy pathway and/or conductor, for example, a circuit system energy return, chassis energy pathway and/or conductor, and/or PCB energy pathway and/or conductor, and/or earth ground. A utilization of the sets of internally located common electrodes will be described as portions of energy propagating along paired complementary electrode pathways, these energy portions undergo influence by a typical energy conditioner, among others and/or energy-conditioning assemblies' AOC 813 and can subsequently continue to move out onto at least one common externally located conductive portion which is not of the complementary electrode pathways pluralities and therefore, be able to utilize this non-complementary energy pathway as the energy pathway of low impedance for dumping and/or suppressing, as well as blocking the return of unwanted EMI noise and/or energies from returning back into each of the respective energized circuits.

[0091] Finally, there is a third type of shielding that is normally more of a energy conductor positioning 'shielding technique' which is normally a combination of physical and/or dynamic shielding that is used against inductive energy and/or "H-Field" and/or simply, 'energy field coupling' and is normally also known as mutual inductive cancellation and/or minimization of portions of "H-Field" and/or simply, 'energy field' energy portions that are propagating along separate and opposing electrode pathways. However by physically shielding energy while simultaneously utilizing a complementary pairing of electrode pathways with a predetermined positioning manner allows for the insetting of the contained and paired complementary electrode pathways within an area or portion size as that is normally constructed as close as possible in size to yield a another type of shield and/or a 'shielding technique' called an enhanced electrostatic and/or cage-like effects against inductive "H-Field" coupling combining with mutual cancellation also means controlling the dimensions of the "H-Field" current loops in a portion of the internally position circuit comprising various portions of propagating energies.

[0092] Use of a specific embodiment, among others can allow each respective, but separate circuits operating within a specific embodiment, among

others to utilize the common low impedance pathway developed as its own voltage reference, simultaneously, but in a sharing manner while each utilizing circuit is potentially maintained and balanced within its own relative energy reference point while maintaining minimal parasitic contribution and/or disruptive energy parasitics 'given back' into any of the circuit systems contained within a specific embodiment, among others as it is normally passively operated, within a larger circuit system to the other circuits operating simultaneously but separately from one another.

[0093] A typical electrode shielding arrangement or structure will within the same time, portions of propagating circuit energies will be provided with a diode-like, energy blocking function of high impedance in one instant for complementary portions of opposing and shielded energies that are propagating contained within portions of the AOC 813 with respect to the same common reference image, while in the very same instant a energy void or a function of low impedance for energy portions opposite the instantaneous high impedance for energy portions is operable in an instantaneous, high-low impedance switching state, that is occurring instantaneously and a symmetrically correspondingly, manner straddling opposite sides of the common energy pathway in a dynamic manner, at the same instant of time, all relative for the portions of complementary energies located opposite to one another in a balanced, symmetrically correspondingly manner of the same, shared shielding arrangement structure, as a whole, in an electrically, harmonious manner.

[0094] Sets of internally located common electrodes are conductively coupled to the same common externally located conductive portion not of the complementary electrode pathways to allow most circuit systems to utilize this non-complementary energy pathway as the energy pathway of low impedance simultaneously relative to each operating circuit system for dumping and/or suppressing, as well as blocking the return of unwanted EMI noise and/or energies from returning back into each of the respective energized circuit systems.

[0095] Because of a simultaneous suppression of energy parasitics attributed to the enveloping shielding electrode structure in combination with the cancellation of mutually opposing energy "H" fields attributed to the electrically

opposing shielded electrodes, the portions of propagating energies along the various circuit pathways come together within the AOC 813 of a specific embodiment, among others to undergo a conditioning effect that takes place upon the propagating energies in the form of minimizing harmful effects of H-field energies and/or E-field energies (E-field energies also called near-field energy fluxes) through simultaneous functions as described within the AOC 813 of each and/or any typical embodiments or a specific embodiment in circuit arrangements, among others that also contains and/or maintains a relatively defined area of constant and/or dynamic simultaneous low and high impedance energy pathways that are respectively switching yet are also located instantaneously, but on opposite sides of one another with respect to the utilization by portions of energies found along paired, yet divided and shielded, complementary electrode pathways' propagation potential routings.

[0096] FIG. 1 shows a portion of a shielding electrode 800/800-IM which is showing a portion of a sandwiching unit 800Q as best shown by 800C in FIG. 10 comprising a predetermined, positioned central shared, common shielding electrode 800/800-IM-C arranged upon a structure material portion 800-P which comprises a portion of material 801 having predetermined properties.

[0097] In FIG. 2, the shielded electrodes 845BA, 845BB, 855BA, 855BB, 865BA, 865BB are generally shown as the smaller sized electrodes of the two sets of electrodes of the second plurality of electrodes. In this configuration, the smaller sized, main-body electrode portion 80 is being utilized by energy portion propagations 813B while the larger sized, main-body electrode portion 81 of the shielding electrode 800/800-IM-C similar to that of FIG. 1 and/or similar, but not identical of the type of single shielding structure (not shown) that would be handling the energy portion propagations 813A moving outward from the center portion of the shielding electrode and the AOC 813 portion of influence similar to that depicted in FIG. 1.

[0098] Referring again to FIG. 1, moving away, in both directions, from a centrally positioned common shielding electrode 800/800-IM-C, are electrodes and/or electrode pathways 855BB and 855BT (not shown), respectively, that both simultaneously sandwich in a predetermined manner, center shielding electrode 800/800-IM-C. It is important to note that the main-body electrode portion 81 of

each shielding electrode of the plurality of shield electrodes is larger than a sandwiching main-body electrode portion 80 of any corresponding sandwiched shielded electrode of the plurality of shielded electrodes. A plurality of shielded electrodes are normally configured as being shielded as bypass electrodes, as described herein and/or not, however shielded feedthru electrodes can be configured, as well, upon the need.

[0099] A manufacturer's positioning of conductive material 799 as electrode 855BA creates an inset portion 806 and/or distance 806, and/or spacing portion 806, which is relative to the position of the shield electrodes 800 relative to the shielded electrodes 855BA. This insetting relationship is normally better seen and/or defined as the relative inset spacing resulting from a sizing differential between two main-body electrode portions 80 and 81, with main-body electrode portion 81 being the larger of the two. This relative sizing is in conjunction as well as with a placement arrangement of various body electrode portions 80 and 81 and their respective contiguous electrode portion extensions designated as either 79G and/or 79"X"X" herein, most of which are positioned and/or arranged during the manufacturing process of sequential layering of the conductive material 799 and/or 799"X" that in turn will form and/or result with the insetting relationship and/or appearance found between electrode perimeter edges designated 803 of a respective electrode main-body portion 80 and the electrode perimeter edges designated 805 of the larger respective electrode main-body portion 81, respectively.

[00100] In most versions of the typical energy conditioner or electrode arrangement, among others, main-body electrode 80/81s can be normally defined by two major, surface portions, but shaped to a desired perimeter to form a electrode main-body portion 80 and/or 81 of each respective electrode element's material 799 used and to which, normally a general portion size of material 799 can be ordered. These electrode main-body portion 80s and/or 81 will not include any electrode portion considered to be of the 79G and/or 79"XZ" or 79"XX" lead electrode and/or electrode extension portion(s) contiguously coupled as defining a size of a typical main-body electrode 80/81.

[00101] It should be noted, that the size of most electrode main-body portion 80s and/or the size of most electrode main-body portion 81s' material 799 for any

of the respective electrodes can be of the same shape per grouping (80 or 81), respectively (as manufacturing tolerances allow) within any typical energy conditioner and/or energy-conditioning arrangement (or can be mixed per individual sub-circuit arrangement relative to another sub-circuit arrangement electrode set) and insetting positioning relationships can be optional.

[00102] To enjoy increased parasitic energy portion suppression and/or shielding of various parasitic energy portions, the insetting of complementary electrodes having an electrode main-body portion 80 within the superposed alignment of larger-sized main-body electrode 81s. Immuring in the manner utilizing or comprising electrode main-body portion 81s allow the function of parasitic energy portion suppression to be operable in a very effective manner.

[00103] This immuring by insetting of complementary electrode main-body portion 80s within the footprint of the larger electrode main-body portion 81s' allows enhancement of an overall, larger, shielding electrode structure's effectiveness for dynamic shielding (electrostatic shielding) of energies as compared to configurations utilizing an arrangement that does not use insetting of predetermined electrode main-body portion 80s within at least the predetermined electrode main-body portion 80s of two larger electrodes.

[00104] An insetting distance 806 can be defined as a distance multiplier found to be at least greater than zero with the inset distance being relative to a multiplier of the spaced-apart distance relationship between an electrode main-body portion 80 and an adjacent electrode main-body portion 81 of the electrodes that comprise an electrode arrangement. A multiplier of the spaced-apart thickness of the material with predetermined properties 801 found separating and/or maintaining separation between two typical adjacent electrode main-body portion 80s and an electrode main-body portion 81 within an embodiment can also be used as an insetting range determinant.

[00105] For example, electrode main-body portion 80 of 855BB can be stated as being 1 to 20+ (or more) times the distance and/or thickness of the material with predetermined properties 801 found separating and/or maintaining separation between electrode 855BB's electrode main-body portion 80 and adjacent center co-planar electrode 800-IM's electrode main-body portion 81 similar to that of FIG. 1. This amount or range distance or area of insetting is

variable for each application, however it should be to a degree to which electrostatic shielding is effective.

[00106] In other cases any one adjacent (next to) shielding electrode should not be smaller than any one adjacent (that it is next to) complementary electrode or shielded, electrode that is being shielded by it (the any one shielding electrode). Electrodes or energy pathways will comprise a main-body electrode 80 having at least a first lead or extension portion designated 79"XZ", "X"= "B"= Bypass or "F"-Feedthru depending upon propagation to be used, "Z"= extension of an electrode "A" or "B" and finally, if needed "#"= the numbered unit where there is a more than one extension portion per main-body electrode. For example, FIG. 1 uses a 79BA as the extension of electrode 855BA. A complementary main-body electrode 80 of 855BA, but not shown having at least a first lead or extension portion as well would be designated 79BB, as the first and second lead or extension portions of electrodes 855BA and 855BB (not shown) are arranged complementary opposite to the other in this arrangement.

[00107] It should be noted that the applicant also contemplates various size differential electrodes pairs that would also be allowed between the various electrode main-body portions designated as 80 of a plurality of co-planar arranged, electrodes in any array configuration. Although not shown, the portion and/or layer of a material with predetermined properties 801 can include additional co-planar arranged, electrode layering. Respective outer electrode portion(s) and/or electrode material portion 890A, 890B, and/or designated 890"X", 798-1, 798-2, and/or designated 798-"X" (not all shown) for each plurality of electrodes to facilitate common conductive coupling of various same plurality electrode members can also facilitate later conductive coupling of each respective plurality of electrodes to any outer conductive portion (not shown), energy pathway (not all shown).

[0100] Focusing beyond the electrode extension portions (or simply, 'extension portion'(s), used herein) which are contiguous in make-up to each respective electrode main-body portion 80 and/or 81, generally, electrode main-body portion 80s are normally spaced-apart but physically inset a predetermined distance to create an inset portion 806 relative to the electrode main-body portion 81s. A electrode main-body portion 80 is normally smaller-sized (compared to the

adjacent main-body shield electrode 81s) and superposed within the portion coverage of each of the at least two spaced-apart, but larger electrode main-body portion 81s of two shield electrodes with the only exceptions being the electrode extension portion(s) (if any) like 79BA similar to that of FIG. 1, for example, in that are each operable for a subsequent conductive coupling to a point beyond the electrode main-body portion 80 from which it is contiguously and integrally apart of.

[0101] It should be noted, that same manufacturing process that might place the 79"XZ" or 79"XX" lead electrode and/or extension portions non-integral and/or contiguously at the same time and/or process and could very well apply, bond, or fuse a non-integral, 79"XZ" or 79"XX" (not shown) portion later, by or during manufacturing of certain other variants of a new electrode arrangement. This later applied extension type is allowed and would utilize such a combination of electrode main-body portion 80 and a non-contiguous/integrally produced 79"XZ" or 79"XX" portion that it would still be need to be conductively coupled in a manner that would be allow substantially the same conditions of usage of the contiguous version.

[0102] There is normally no precise way of determining the exact point where an electrode main-body portion 80 and/or 81 ends and where a 79G and/or 79"XZ" or 79"XX" extension electrode portion begins and/or starts for a typical shielded electrode and/or shielding electrode other than it is normally safe to say that to define the extension, the electrode main-body portion 80 for a typical shielded electrode will be considered to be the portion that is positioned for creating a predetermined distance and/or an average of a predetermined distance 806 that is found between and/or within the common perimeter and/or the average common perimeter of a shielding electrode edge 805 of an adjacent shielding electrode of the shielding electrode plurality that form common shielding electrode perimeter edges 805 from common superposed arrangement of a predetermined number of electrode main-body portion 81s which could be any number odd integer number greater than one of common electrode members for shielding the shielded electrode grouping found within an electrode arrangement embodiment.

[0103] Therefore, this is to include at least three shield electrodes for shielding complementary electrodes that are paired within the typical energy conditioner or electrode arrangement, among others with respect to the electrode main-body portion 80's of the at least two shielded electrodes. A same conductive material 799 can comprise most electrodes of the typical energy conditioner or electrode arrangement, among others and thus, while the typical energy conditioner or electrode arrangement, among others can have heterogeneous by predetermined electrode materials arranged in a predetermined manner, homogenous electrode materials 799 are equally sufficient.

[0104] There are normally at least two pluralities of electrodes, a first plurality of electrodes where each electrode is of substantially the same size and shape relative to one another. These electrodes of the first plurality of electrodes will also be coupled conductively to each other and aligned superposed and parallel with one another. These common electrodes are also spaced-apart from one another to facilitate the arrangement of various members of the second plurality in a corresponding relative relationship to one another (members of the second plurality of electrodes) within the superposed shielding arrangement created with the first plurality of electrodes. This means that regardless of the rotational axis of a superposed grouping of the first plurality of electrodes with respect to the earths' horizon will be called a stack or arrangement of the first plurality of electrodes.

[0105] Within this first plurality of electrodes, arrangement, or superposed stacking will also comprise at least portions of 801 material(s) having predetermined properties. The number of a configuration of superposed electrodes of the first plurality is an odd-numbered integer greater than one.

[0106] These electrodes could also be conductively coupled to one another by at least one portion of conductive material that provides contiguous and common conductive coupling along at least an edge of each electrode of the common grouping of electrodes that would allow the plurality to be considered, or to function as a non-grounded single common conductive structure, a non-grounded shielding conductive cage or a non-grounded Faraday cage. In many configurations, at least two portions of conductive material will provide contiguous and common conductive coupling along at least an edge of each electrode of the

of the common grouping of electrodes on at least two portions of grouped edgings and will be separate and/or isolated from the other. When this portion or portions of the now shielding structure are conductively coupled to an outer conductive potential, a state of grounding or reference would be created.

[0107] The total number of the second plurality of electrodes is an even integer. Electrodes of the second plurality of electrodes can also make up two groupings or sets of electrodes of the second plurality of electrodes which can be considered divided into two half's of the even number of electrodes of the second plurality of electrodes comprising a first set of electrodes, which are then considered complementary to the remaining set of electrodes of the two half's of the even number of electrodes and having a correspondingly paired electrode to each other as in the case of only two electrodes total, a pairing of electrodes, respectively (It is noted that these sets themselves can be further characterized as at least a first and a second plurality of electrodes of the second plurality of electrodes, in accordance with the description below).

[0108] Electrodes are spaced-apart from one another. If they are considered co-planar in arrangement with other electrodes of the first set of electrodes of the second plurality of electrodes when found on one layering, while each electrode of the second set of electrodes of electrodes of the second plurality of electrodes is correspondingly paired to a complementary, oppositely arranged electrode , but on a second co-planar layering of electrodes. It should be also noted that as depicted in FIGS. 5D-5C, 5C, and 8A, for example members of either the first or second set of electrodes can be co-planar and interspersed among one another while each electrode of the co-planar electrodes still as an oppositely oriented counter-part electrode mate on a different layering.

[0109] It should also be noted that while each shielded, electrode of a specific complementary pairing of electrodes are of substantially the same size and the same shape, a second complementary pairing of electrodes that are also spaced-apart from one another of generally the same size and the same shape do not necessarily have to correspond as being individually of generally the same size and the same shape as members of the first complementary pairing of electrodes as is depicted in FIG. 3A and 4A

[0110] It should also be noted that as part of the overall electrode arrangement in almost any energy conditioner, the first pair of electrodes (shielding) and the second pair of electrodes (shielded) maintain an independence of size and shape relationships from one another. While the first pair of electrodes and the second pair of electrodes of the second plurality of electrodes can comprise electrodes of substantially the same size and the same shape, it is not a requirement. Only as a pair of electrodes, 'individually', do any complementary electrode pairs need to be maintained as two electrodes of equal size and shape relative to each other so that a complementary relationship is created between specifically paired electrodes.

[0111] For another example, while the second pair of electrodes could be the same size as the first pair of electrodes, the second pair of electrodes could still be of a different shape than that of the first pair of electrodes. Again, the converse holds true. Other pairs of electrodes added beyond the at least two pairs of electrodes would also maintain this independence of size and shape from that of the first two pairs of electrodes as part of an overall, new energy conditioner having an electrode arrangement.

[0112] Continuing, embodiments below, and among others not shown, provide a small variety of possible electrode combinations, each relative to a particular embodiment as shown, but universal to the main objective of the disclosure. A main objective of the disclosure is to provide a shielding and shielded electrode arrangement with other elements in-combination for allowing at least two independent and electrically isolated circuit systems to mutually and dynamically utilize one typical discrete or non-discrete energy conditioner having an electrode arrangement, internally.

[0113] Accordingly, the new typical passive architecture, such as utilized by a specific embodiment, among others, can be built to condition and/or minimize the various types of energy fields (h-field and e-field) that can be found in an energy system. While a specific embodiment, among others is normally not necessarily built to condition one type of energy field more than another, it is contemplated that different types of materials can be added and/or used in combination with the various sets of electrodes to build an embodiment that could do such specific conditioning upon one energy field over another. Various thicknesses of a

dielectric material and/or medium and the interpositioned shielding electrode structure allow a dynamic and close distance relationship with in the circuit architecture to take advantage of the conductive portions propagating energies and relative non-conductive or even semi-conductive distances between one another (the complementary energy paths).

[0114] As depicted in FIG. 2A and 2B, a specific embodiment like 6000, among others can include groupings of predetermined elements selectively arranged with relative predetermined, element portioning and sizing relationships, along with element spaced-apart and positional relationships combined to also allow portions of at least two independent and electrically isolated circuit systems, as depicted in FIG. 2C to mutually and dynamically utilize, simultaneously, one common circuit reference potential or node provided in part by the shielding electrode portion of the given energy conditioner and of which this shielding portion is in conductive combination with a common voltage potential of a conductive portion located beyond a typical energy conditioner, among others' AOC 813.

[0115] When conductive coupling of the plurality of shielding electrodes to an outer common conductive portion found beyond AOC 813 is made utilizing standard coupling means known in the art such as solder material (not shown), or resistive fit coupling (not shown) or others is made to physically and the shielding structure is now enlarged via the conductive 'meld' or conductive integration of the now larger shielding portion that occurs. A shielding electrode structure of electrodes 830, 820, 810, 800/800-IM-C, 815, 825, and 835, conductively coupled to electrode extension portions 79G-1, 79G-2, 79G-3 and 79G-4, and then to 798G-1, 798G-2, 798G-3 and 798G-4 and then with the final physical act of coupling by standard means known in the art that can include any or almost all types of coupling methods, processes or conductive materials, etc. (contingent upon a specific chosen application, of course) with conductive portion 007, the portion 007 now functioning as part of a typical energy conditioner circuit arrangement in that a CRN or common reference node, as depicted in FIG. 2C becomes established during dynamic or energized operations and the shielding structure elements are simply the extension of the outer conductive portion 007

now brought in parallel and microns close to paired and opposing circuit pathway portions for each circuit included a typical embodiment.

[0116] Typical energy conditioner configurations shown herein include FIG. 2A, FIG. 3A, FIG. 4A, FIG. 5A, FIG. 5C FIG. 7A, FIG. 8A, FIG. 10 and FIG. 11 with embodiments 6000, 8000 and 10000, 1000, 1100, 1201, 1200, 9200, and 9210 among others but shown herein, respectively. Of these embodiments, there are at least three types of multi-circuit energy conditioner arrangements that can be defined within this disclosure, a straight stacked multi-circuit arrangement, a straight co-planar stacked multi-circuit arrangement, and a hybrid of the straight/co-planar multi-circuit arrangements, each in its own integrated configuration. Generally, an energy conditioner will comprise at least two internally, located circuit portions per circuit system, both of which (each internally located circuit portion pairing) are considered to be part of one larger circuit system, each and not of the other, respectively.

[0117] Each circuit portion can comprise portions of a first and a second energy pathway, each of which is in some point considered part of a typical energy conditioner, among others itself, within the AOC 813. For example, the first and second energy pathways S-L-C2 and L-S-C2 and the S-L-C1 and L-S-C1 of each isolated circuit system, respectively. First and second electrode portions of the respective energy pathways designated 855BA and 855BB for C1 and 845BA, 845BB, 865BA and 865BB for C2 and exist as energy pathways of either the energy source, 002=C2, 001=C1 and the energy-utilizing load portions, L2=C2 and L1=C1 found for each complementary electrical operation relative to the other as part of the overall multi-circuit system arrangement 0000. Each internally located circuit portion designated 855BA and 855BB for C1 and 845BA, 845BB, 865BA and 865BB for C2, respectively is coupled the first and the second energy pathway portions via extension portions if needed, 79BB and 79AA, respectively to outer electrodes C2-890BB, C2-890BA, C1-890AA, and C1-890BB (that are external of a typical energy conditioner, among others).

[0118] Conductively coupled with portions of an energy conditioner as shown, among others, is made at predetermined locations C2-890BB, C2-890BA, C1-890AA, and C1-890BB for example can be done by a predetermined conductive coupling process or manner with the materials or predetermined physical

coupling techniques and predetermined materials used in the electrical coupling art, such as soldering, melding, mechanical, chemical or material connection means, methods of which includes all of the standard industry means of conductive coupling or conductive connection used today or in the future solder (not shown) or resistive fitting, (all, not shown), etc. These internal circuit portions can be considered the electrode pathways, or the complementary energy pathways as described above. Generally internal circuit portions, as described will not comprise the shield electrodes designated 835, 825, 815, 800/800-IM, 810, 820, 830, and 840, of which these shielding energy pathways are spaced-apart, and insulated or isolated from a directive electrical coupling by at least a portion a comprising the material having predetermined properties 801 or anything else that can provide a space-apart function, insulation or isolation, as needed.

[0119] A first and a second circuit systems (C2/C1 of FIG. 2C for example) having the at least two paired, circuit portions respectively, will each (C2/C1 - the circuit systems) further comprise at least an energy source, 002=C2, 001=C1 and a energy-utilizing load portions, L2=C2 and L1=C1, respectively, for both the at least first energy pathway and at least second energy pathway per circuit, respectively. Each circuit system will generally begin with the first energy pathway leading from a first side of the energy source, which can be considered a supply-side of the energy source, and then a first energy pathway is subsequently coupled to a first side of the energy utilizing load, which is considered the energy input side of the energy utilizing load.

[0120] It is further recognized that the point of the energy source and the coupling made to the energy utilizing load is for the first energy pathway what is the consideration determinate to calling out that this position conductively isolates the first energy pathway electrically from the positioning arrangement of the second first energy pathway which is also physically coupled between the energy utilizing load, and the energy source as the return energy pathway to the energy source. Therefore,, at least the second energy pathway which is found leaving a second side of the energy source and which is considered the return-out side of the energy utilizing load (after portions of energy have been converted by the energy-utilizing load for use or work) and is then coupled to a second side of the

energy-utilizing load, which is considered the energy return-in side of the energy source.

[0121] A one notable difference of each of the at least three types of multi-circuit energy conditioner arrangements called out are; a stacked multi-circuit energy conditioner arrangement comprises an arrangement that results in the circuit portions being placed or arranged over the other yet in a relationship that is not necessarily opposite or complementary to the other circuit system portion of the electrical operations that occur. Rather the at least two circuit system portion pairs are oriented relative to the other in an arrangement that allows a "null" interaction between the two separate and/or isolated, circuit systems to take place within the same energy conditioner and AOC 813 while both sets of electrical system portion pairs are commonly sharing voltage reference facilitated by the 'grounded' the shielding structure that is comprised of the electrodes of the plurality of shield electrodes that have been coupled conductively to each other and conductively coupled to an otherwise outer conductive portion, not necessarily of the any one respective circuit system or pairing.

[0122] It is contemplated that in some cases, conductive coupling to one portion of the complementary energy pathways by one circuit system pair and not the other(s) might be desirable for some users such that this type of arrangement or biasing of one arrangement verses the other(s) or favoring one circuit system over another(s) with the conductive coupling of the isolated, shield electrode structure is fully contemplated by the applicant.

[0123] However when conductive isolation of the shielding structure is maintained, a path of least impedance created with coupling to a non-complementary energy pathway of the circuit systems involved will dynamically create a low impedance energy pathway common to energies of the at least two isolated circuit systems as they are operable and arranged for operations relative to the other, such as for straight stacking like embodiment 6000, one above the other relative to at least a respective positioning that reveals such a stacked or adjacent arrangement between the plurality of shield electrodes.

[0124] Referring now to FIGS. 2A-2B, an embodiment of an energy conditioner 6000. Energy conditioner 6000, among others is shown in FIG. 2A as an exploded view showing the individual electrode layering formed or disposed

on layers of material 801, as discussed above. A predetermined embodiment structure of FIG. 2A among others is a predetermined shielding, electrode arrangement comprising a shielding arrangement of an odd integer number of equal-sized and equal shaped, electrodes designated 835, 825, 815, 800/800-IM, 810, 820, 830, and 840, that conductively coupled together provide shielding to the smaller sized circuit pathway pair portions already named. This shielding arrangement of an odd integer number of equal-sized and equal shaped, electrodes can also include as well, any optional shield electrodes (not shown) for image plane shield electrodes designated -IMI"X" and/or -IMO"X" disclosed below..

[0125] Energy conditioner 6000 can also be seen to comprise at least a first plurality of electrodes of generally the same or equal-sized and the same or equal-shaped designated 835, 825, 815, 800/800-IM, 810, 820, 830, and 840 and a second plurality of electrodes of generally same or equal-sized and the same or equal-shaped designated 845BA, 845BB, 865BA and 865BB for C2 and 855BA and 855BB for C1 that are combined in configurations various single or sub-plurality of electrode configurations (such as 845BA, 845BB, 865BA and 865BB electrodes) of the original two pluralities of first and second pluralities of electrodes for a host of the many combinations possible that provide a typical energy conditioner, among others with any possible numbers of homogeneously grouped, paired electrodes that are also seen as gathered into sets of electrodes to comprise the second plurality of electrodes with the first plurality of electrodes.

[0126] As shown in FIG. 2B, energy conditioner 6000 is operable with eight possible couplings to each respective outer electrode portions, 798-1, 798-2, 798-3 and 798-4 and 890AA, 890AB, 890BA and 890BB as shown. Of these, possible coupling portions energy conditioner 6000 is capable of being coupled to five conductively isolated pathways designated 001A, 001B and 002A, 002B and conductive area 007 as shown in FIG. 2C. Therefore, 798-1, 798-2, 798-3 and 798-4 can be coupled conductive area 007, respectively, and 001A, 001B to 890AA, 890AB, respectively and 002A, 002B to 890BA, 890BB respectively, (or for example, or the converse of 001A, 001B to 890BA, 890BB, respectively and 002A, 002B to 890AA, 890AB, respectively) as each pair complementary pathways form two 1-degree to 180-degree circuit paired orientations (this

meaning to what ever degree or range orientation that is physically possible to be of manufacturability to then be dynamically operable, of course) of at least two independent and electrically isolated circuit systems (C2/C1) to mutually and dynamically utilize energy conditioner 6000 independent of the other in an null fashion with respectively as later depicted in FIG. 2C.

[0127] It should be noted that in other examples 798-1, 798-2, 798-3 and 798-4 can be coupled conductive area 007, respectively, and 001A, 001B to 890AA, 890AB, respectively and 890BA, 890BB respectively for a single circuit attachment scheme to only C1 for example, among others.

[0128] There are also many ways to describe the same typical embodiment. Thus, many approaches or labels still arrive with the same final embodiment. For example, embodiment 6000, among others, can be described in a first combination of the number of plurality configurations or combinations possible for a typical energy conditioner is one that includes the first plurality of electrodes, along with the second plurality of electrodes which is divided into at least two or four directional, more paired orientations that could include as is the case for a configuration 6000, at least one electrode of 855BA, 855BB, 865BA and 865BB with its respective extension 79"XZ" or 79"XX" facing at least one of four possible 90 degree orientations just like hands of a clock, as in a 9-O'clock., 12'-O'clock, 3'-O'clock, and 6-O'clock.

[0129] It should also be noted that as shown, a locational relationship of the conductive elements with respect of a 360-degree positional axis is now disclosed (but not shown, herein). The as shown location of the conductive elements (and not) such as the outer common electrode portions 798-1, 798-2, 798-3, 798-4 that are internally conductively coupled (not shown) with their respective 79G-1, 79G-2, 79G-2 and 79G-4 extension portion (when needed) can have location of respective 79G-1, 79G-2, 79G-2 and 79G-4 extension rotated **(45 degrees clockwise, for example)** to the from positions shown in FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B to the parallel sides rather than the corners as is depicted.

[0130] Conversely, outer electrode portions 890AA, 890AB, 890BA, and 890BB are arranged separate and/or isolated around the conditioner body. These outer electrode portions 890AA, 890AB, 890BA and 890BB, for example, can also have the location of their respective electrode extension rotated **(45 degrees**

clockwise, for example) from positions shown in FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B to the respective corner locations, rather than the parallel sides as is depicted. As such, outer electrode portions 890AA, 890AB, 890BA, and 890BB are equally rotated to match up, as well. Thus, locations of any of the various respective electrode extension portions and any respective outer electrode portions that are coupled, (common or not), are always practicable to be symmetrically distributed to any position or location desirable. As the disclosure reveals, the embodiment can take the form of almost any shape element, including but not limited to polygon, polygonal, circular, spherical, or any other 3-dimensional shape that is practicable for manufacturing the embodiment arrangements that are operable for shielded, complementary energy pathways in feedthru, in bypass or mixed bypass-feedthru combinations of both electrode types and propagation modes, as well. Also included are single circuit or multiple circuit configurations of any of the just mentioned (or not) are included, now or currently, or in the future.

[0131] Then, for example, embodiment 6000, among others, can be described in a second combination of the number of plurality configurations or combinations possible for a typical energy conditioner is one that includes the first plurality of electrodes, along with the second plurality of electrodes which is divided as groupings of complementary pairings with an energized orientation of propagating energies oriented to at least one pairing of clock positions that are 180 degrees from the other, considered in a 'locked' pairing or positioned in an orientation range that is at least considered from not aligned to 90 degrees perpendicular in mutual orientation. In this example, pairings are positioned in an orientation considered parallel to one another, but mutually unaligned, in relative (to the other's) transverse (from a superposed alignment of the same axis, for example to a now transverse orientation relative to that same axis of rotation) or similar-axis, or rotated positions, up to exactly perpendicular in orientation or "null" or 90 degrees away from the other ( in the same axis orientation) orientations relative to one another and not 180 degree oriented set of electrodes. If one considers in FIG. 2A, the pairings as just like hands of a clock, as in a 9-O'clock+3'-O'clock arranged "null" (in this case 90 degrees) to the 12'-O'clock+6-O'clock set.

[0132] Then, for example, embodiment 6000, among others, can be described in a third combination of the number of plurality configurations or combinations possible for a typical energy conditioner is one that includes the first plurality of electrodes, along with the second plurality of electrodes which is divided into at least two sets of electrodes. A first set of electrodes further comprises paired complementary electrodes groupings including complementary electrodes 845BA, 845BB and complementary electrodes 865BA, 865BB. A second of at least two sets of electrodes comprises paired complementary electrodes 845BA and 845BB. As later seen in FIGS. 2A and 2C, the first set of electrodes of the second plurality of electrodes comprises portions of the first circuit of a possible plurality of circuits with complementary portions utilizing a typical energy conditioner, among others, while the second set of electrodes of the second plurality of electrodes comprises portions of the second circuit of a possible plurality of circuits with complementary portions utilizing a typical energy conditioner, among others.

[0133] A first plurality of electrodes and a second plurality of electrodes that comprise a typical energy conditioner 6000, among others can also be classified a plurality of shield electrodes and a plurality of shielded electrodes. First plurality of shield electrodes designated 835, 825, 815, 800/800-IM, 810, 820, 830, and 840 are also given a GNDG designation providing the common shielding structure (not numbered) when these are conductively coupled to one another an identifier in terms of 79G-"X" electrode extension orientations relative to the 6000 energy conditioner and the second plurality of electrodes designated 845BA, 845BB, 855BA, 855BB, 865BA and 865BB and the location and orientation of their respective 79"XZ" or 79"XX" electrode extensions, discussed above.

[0134] Plurality of GNDG electrodes are operable as a plurality of shield electrodes that are conductively coupled to each other to function as a single means for shielding at least the second plurality of electrodes. This odd integer number of shield electrodes will also provide a pathway of least impedance for multiple circuit systems (C2 and C1, in this case) as a group and when the plurality of GNDG electrodes are commonly coupled conductively to one another as a group or structure and then conductively coupled to an externally located common conductive portion or pathway 007.

[0135] Another combination of the number of combinations of the first primary and the second primary plurality of electrodes in a configuration 6000 has the second primary plurality of electrodes divided evenly into what is now will be described below as a second plurality of electrodes and a third plurality of electrodes which join the now simply, first plurality of electrodes as an energy conditioner comprising at least a first, a second and a third plurality of electrodes that are interspersed within the first plurality of electrodes designated 835, 825, 815, 800/800-IM, 810, 820, 830, and 840 functioning as shielding electrodes with each electrode of the first plurality of electrodes designated generally, as GNDG. This is done to show the ability of any electrode of the first plurality of electrodes can be shifted in function to act as the keystone 8"XX"/800-IMC central electrode of the first plurality of electrodes and a typical energy conditioner, among others as shown general electrode 810 GNDG becoming center shield electrode 810/800-IM-C of an energy conditioner (just a two pairing of 845BA, 845BB and 855BA, 855BB of embodiment 6000 arranged as pairings that are oriented null to one another, in this case null at 90 degrees) in a multi-circuit arrangement with common reference node, CRN of FIG. 2C. Therefore, the 8"XX"/800-IMC central electrode of the first plurality of electrodes and a typical energy conditioner can usually be identified as such from at least a series of cross-sections taken to cut a typical energy conditioner into even halves.

[0136] Continuing with FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B, in the sequence of electrodes, each electrode of the second and third pluralities of electrodes is arranged, shielded and sandwiched by and between at least two electrodes GNDG of the first plurality of electrodes. In addition, each paired electrode of the second and third plurality of electrodes is arranged such that the pair of corresponding electrodes sandwich at least one electrode GNDG of the first plurality of electrodes. It should be noted that

[0137] Accordingly, a minimum sequence of electrodes of an energy conditioner as shown, among others, is 6000, which could characterized by (in this instance, for example) having a first electrode 845BA of the second plurality of paired electrodes arranged spaced-apart, above a first electrode GNDG and below a second electrode GNDG. A second electrode 845BB of the second plurality of paired electrodes is arranged spaced-apart, above the second

electrode GNDG and below a third electrode GNDG. A first electrode 855BA of the third plurality of paired electrodes is arranged spaced-apart, above the third electrode GNDG and below a fourth electrode GNDG. A second electrode 855BB of the third plurality of paired electrodes is arranged spaced-apart, above the fourth electrode GNDG and below a fifth electrode GNDG. In this minimum sequence, each electrode of the second and third pluralities of electrodes is conductively isolated from each other and from the first plurality of electrodes GNDG.

[0138] As seen similar to that of FIG. 1, in FIG. 2A, the electrode 855BA has its main-body electrode portion 80 sandwiched by main-body electrode portion 81s of electrodes 800/800-IM and 810, respectively and simultaneously. Therefore, since the shield main-body electrode portion 81s are of generally the same size and same shape, (which is also meaning having together a common physical homogeny, substantially per utilizing standard manufacturing practice and processes allow, or at least homogenous in size and shape relative to one another), at the same time electrode 855BA is having each large portion side (of two) of its main-body electrode portion 80 receiving the same portion of shielding function relative to the other, the electrode edge 803 of its main-body electrode portion 80, is kept within a boundary 'DMZ' or portion 806 established by the sandwiching perimeter of the two superposed and aligned shield main-body electrode portion 81s with their electrode edge 805s of the now commonly coupled shielding, electrodes 800/800-IM and 810, both of the first plurality of electrodes.

[0139] Referring now to FIG. 2B, the energy conditioner 6000, among others is shown in an assembled state. Outer electrode portions 798-1, 798-2, 798-3, and 798-4 and 890AA, 890AB, 890BA and 890BB are arranged separate and/or isolated around the conditioner body. Common shielding electrodes GNDG comprise a plurality of coupling electrode portion(s) or extension portions 79G-1 (shown in FIG. 2A) which are conductively coupled to a plurality of outer electrodes 798-1 thru 798-4 in a discreet version of 6000. A non-discrete version might not have these outer electrodes, but directly couple into a circuit contiguously.

[0140] In a minimum sequence of electrodes similar to that discussed above, the first electrode 845BA of the second plurality of paired electrodes comprises a electrode extension portion 79BA (shown in FIG. 2A) which is conductively coupled to outer electrodes 890BA and the second electrode 845BB of the third plurality of paired electrodes comprises a electrode extension portion 79BB (shown in FIG. 2A) which is conductively coupled to outer electrode 890BB. First electrode 855BA of the second plurality of paired electrodes comprises an electrode extension portion 79BA (shown in FIG. 2A) which is conductively coupled to outer electrodes 890BA and the second electrode 855BB of the third plurality of paired electrodes comprises an extension portion 79BB (shown in FIG. 2A) which is conductively coupled to outer electrode 890BB. It is noted that the extension portions and the outer electrodes of corresponding paired electrodes are arranged 180 degrees from each other, allowing energy cancellation.

[0141] In order to increase the capacitance available to one or both of the coupled circuits, additional pairs of electrodes are added to the energy conditioner 6000, among others. Referring again to FIG. 2A, an additional pair of electrodes 865BA, 865BB, are added to the stacking sequence which correspond in orientation with the first pair of electrodes of the second plurality of electrodes. First additional electrode 865BA of the second plurality of paired electrodes is arranged above the fifth electrode GNDG and below a sixth electrode GNDG. A second additional electrode 865BB of the third plurality of paired electrodes is arranged above the fourth electrode GNDG and below a fifth electrode GNDG. First additional electrode 865BA is conductively coupled to the first electrode 845BA of the second plurality of electrodes through common conductive coupling to outer electrode 890BA. Second additional electrode 865BB is conductively coupled to the second electrode 845BA of the third plurality of electrodes through common conductive coupling to outer electrode 890BB. It is noted that the additional pair of electrodes could be arranged adjacent the first pair of electrodes 845BA, 845BB instead of on adjacent the second pair of electrodes 855BA, 855BB. Although not shown, the capacitance available to one or both coupled circuits could be further increased by adding more additional paired electrodes and electrodes GNDG.

[0142] FIG. 2C is a multi-circuit schematic that is not meant to limit a typical energy conditioner in a multi-circuit arrangement to the configurations shown, but is intended to show the versatility utility of a typical energy conditioner in multi circuit operations. An energy conditioner (just a two pairing of 845BA, 845BB and 855BA, 855BB of embodiment 6000 arranged as pairings that are oriented null to one another, in this case null at 90 degrees) in a multi-circuit arrangement with common reference node, CRN, could comprise a first means for opposing shielded energies of one circuit C2, which can comprise (a complementary portion of C2's overall circuit system and further comprising a paired arrangement of correspondingly, reverse mirror images of the complementary electrode grouping of electrodes 845BA, 845BB as seen in FIG. 2A) and a second means for opposing shielded energies of another circuit C1, which can comprise (a complementary portion of C1's overall circuit system and further comprising a paired arrangement of correspondingly, reverse mirror images of the complementary electrode grouping of electrodes 855BA, 855BB as seen in FIG. 2A) having elements individually shielded as members of a paired arrangement of correspondingly, reverse mirror images of the complementary electrode grouping of electrodes of both C2's and C1's respective circuit portions as just disclosed by at least the means for shielding (which is at least plurality of shield electrodes of generally the same shape and the same size that are conductively coupled to one another, including at least 830, 820, 810, 800 and 815 with electrode 810 becoming 810/800-IM-C of FIG. 2A, for example) and also where the means for shielding (the plurality of shield electrodes as just described) also shields the first means for opposing shielded energies (as just described) and the second means for opposing shielded energies (as just described) from each other. This is to say that C2's and C1's respective circuit portions, respectively (as just described) are shielded from the other as at least two respective circuit portions by means for shielding as circuit portions (as just described).

[0143] FIG. 2C's multi-circuit schematic will also specifically include the whole body of multi-circuit arrangement 0000 rather than just a small portion as just described would have a full 3 pairing embodiment 6000 as shown in FIG. 2A coupled in a having two isolated circuit systems C2 and C1, respectively, each having at least a energy source 001=S1, 002=S2 and energy-utilizing loads, L2,

L1, each C2 and C1 of which is contributing some complementary portion of itself within the energy conditioner 6000, among others, and sandwiched within and conductively isolated to one another between members of the plurality of shield electrodes. Each respective internally located circuit portion pairing of 845BA, 845BB, 855BA, 855BB and 865BA, 865BB is coupled at a corresponding first electrode or a second electrode coupling portion 890BA and 890BB, respectively.

[0144] The isolated circuit system C1 is respectively coupled from energy source 001 to energy-utilizing load L-1 by the S-L-C1 (energy source to energy-utilizing load - circuit 1) outer pathway portion and the L-S-C1 (load to source - circuit 1) outer pathway portion of the respective complementary energy pathways existing from the energy source 001 to the energy-utilizing load L1 and arranged or positioned and conductively coupled (not fully shown) relative to the other on each respective side of the L1 and S1 for complementary electrical operations relative to the other and on the other side at energy source to the energy-utilizing load side of C1).

[0145] The isolated circuit system C2 is respectively coupled from energy source 002 to energy-utilizing load L-2 by the S-L-C2 (energy source to energy-utilizing load - circuit 2) outer pathway portion and the L-S-C2 (energy-utilizing load to energy source - circuit 2) outer pathway portion of the respective complementary energy pathways existing from the energy source 002 to the energy-utilizing load L2 and arranged or positioned and conductively coupled (not fully shown) relative to the other on each respective side of the L2 and S2 for complementary electrical operations relative to the other and on the other side at energy source to the energy-utilizing load side of C2).

[0146] The C1/C2 isolated circuit systems are respectively coupled on a first side of the circuit (each respective circuit side) to an outer electrode portion(s) 890AA, 890BA on the S-L-C"X" as shown in FIG. 2C and respectively coupled on a second side of the circuit (each respective circuit side) to an outer electrode portion(s) 890AB, 890BB on the L-S-C"X" as shown in FIG. 2C, which are made by and at a simple conductive coupled portion of each circuit side utilizing a physical coupling method and /or material known in the art per respective circuit portion, such as a solder material coupling for example (not shown). This physical

coupling, designated the same for location and method are normally paired to complementary sides of each respective circuit.

[0147] Therefore, C1-890AA and C1-890AB and the C2-890BA and C2-890BB are shown as the respective identifiers designating that a respective, conductively coupled connection is made. For example, when C1-890AA is made for the 890AA outer electrode portion coupling with an outer energy pathway S-L-C1. This side of the circuit is the pathway by going from the first side of S1 energy source to a first side of the L1 energy-utilizing load as an 'energy-in' pathway. When C1-890AB is made for the 890AB outer electrode portion coupling with an outer energy pathway L-S-C1. This side of the circuit is the pathway by going back from second side of L1 Energy-utilizing load going to a second side of the 001 Energy source as an energy-return pathway.

[0148] For the Circuit 2 or the C2, or C"X" systems, the appropriate designations have identical elements but are the changed on the identifiers which are substituted from C1 to C"X" or C2 for FIG. 2C. When C2-890BA is made for the 890BA outer electrode portion coupling with an outer energy pathway S-L-C2. This side of the circuit is the pathway by going from the first side of S2 energy source to a first side of the L2 energy-utilizing load as an energy-in pathway. When C2-890BB is made for the 890BB outer electrode portion coupling with an outer energy pathway L-S-C2. This side of the circuit is the pathway by going back from second side of L2 Energy-utilizing load going to a second side of the 002 Source as an energy-return pathway.

[0149] It should be noted that for almost any typical embodiment arrangement, each circuit system portion of a plurality of circuit system portions, comprises, (conductively isolated or not), at least two, line to reference (or ground) conditioning relationships (either any same two, line to reference (or ground) relationships, consisting of a plurality of each: a capacitive, an inductive or a resistive, line to reference (or ground) relationships). These at least two, line to reference (or ground) conditioning relationships are operable between each of the at least two complementary electrodes and the same shielding electrode, respectively where the at least two complementary electrodes sandwich the same electrode between themselves, respectively, (usually sandwiching a larger-sized electrode that is not of any complementary electrode pairings.). Thus, at

least a first reference (or ground) relationship operable between a first complementary electrode of the at least two complementary electrodes and a first shielding electrode, and at least a second reference (or ground) relationship that is operable between a second complementary electrode of the at least two complementary electrodes and the first shielding electrode.

[0150] In addition, it should be noted that for any same typical embodiment arrangement having the at least two, line to reference (or ground) conditioning relationships as just described, the same circuit system portion of a plurality of circuit system portions, comprises, (conductively isolated or not), at least one line to line conditioning relationship comprising at least a capacitive, an inductive or a resistive, line to line relationship that is operable between at least the same at least two complementary electrodes.

[0151] It is also noted that the respective and relative, energy conditioning relationship value (e.g. measured capacitance available for the respective circuit portion of the plurality of circuit portions, for example) of the at least one line-to-line energy conditioning relationship value is generally in a range of at least any percentage of the given value that is from 1% to 99% less for a same-type energy conditioning relationship value (e.g. capacitance for example) then that of any one line-to-reference energy conditioning relationship value of the two, line-to-reference energy conditioning relationship values that could be measured for a respective and relative individual relationship.

[0152] Therefore, if a new typical embodiment like 6000 or not, among others comprises at least two circuit system portions (at least two sets of shielded pairs of complementary electrodes, for example), the typical embodiment like 6000 or not, among others will comprise at least four, line to reference (or ground) conditioning relationships and at least ), at least two, line to line conditioning relationships. This would also allow at least two of the at least four, line to reference (or ground) conditioning relationships and at least one of the two, line to line conditioning relationships to be isolated and attributed to at least a first circuit system, while the remaining two of the at least four, line to reference (or ground) conditioning relationships and at least one remaining of the two, line to line conditioning relationships could be attributed to a second circuit system, respectively.

[0153] Finally, shown are outer common electrode portions 798-1, 798-2, 798-3, 798-4 internally conductively coupled (not shown) with their respective 79G-1, 79G-2, 79G-2 and 79G-4 extension portion (when needed) are also shown in FIG. 2B and are conductively coupled common to conductive portion 007, schematically shown in FIG. 2C to which are now aiding in providing both a voltage reference node or common reference node (CNR) to energies utilizing 845BA, 845BB, 855BA, 855BB and 865BA, 865BB pathways, equally via of all 798-1, 798-2, 798-3, 798-4, respectively via extension portions 79G-1, 79G-2, 79G-2 and 79G-4 via the first plurality of electrodes, comprising as designated 835, 825, 815, 800/800-IM, 810, 820, 830, and 840 functioning as shielding electrodes of embodiment 6000.

[0154] This 6000 embodiment shielding configuration portion will be facilitated by the conductive coupling in common or 'grounding' of the electrode shielding structure created (comprised of the electrodes of the first plurality of electrodes that have been coupled conductively to each other to be utilized any one respective circuit system, C"X".) with the larger conductive portion 007, as described earlier.

[0155] One should also note that in the course of being operable for the at least single of multiple operations of the minimum first two groupings of three pairs of complementary electrodes spread to comprise two separate and/or isolated circuit systems of FIG. 2C as described utilizing a multi-circuit arrangement 6000, conductively isolated coupling of all 798-1, 798-2, 798-3, 798-4 with common reference node, CRN comprising at least a first means for opposing shielded energies of one circuit and at least a second means for opposing shielded energies of another circuit and having a means for shielding the first and the second means for opposing shielded energies both individually and from each other, respectively at least two (2) sets of capacitive networks are created individually and respectively by C2 and C1, each. Therefore,, each capacitive network further comprises at least one line to line capacitor and two, line to reference line or 'GnD' capacitors each, per circuit system that are also integrated as a unit X2Y-1 and unit X2Y-2, respectively, as depicted in FIG. 2A within the same energy conditioner, all generally as a result of what is mutually shared. (reference line being common conductive portion 007, GnD or reference

potential 007 that is mutually shared by both C2 and C1, a result of energization of the (2) isolated circuit arrangements and their respective amalgamated portions, as described.)

[0156] Although FIG. 2A depicts a electrically null arrangement position operable to being at least 90 degrees out of phase in electrical operation, between C2 and C1, as an electrically null arrangement position is considered active during at least one energized state relative of one system to either a non-energized or energized state of another between C2 and C1, for example..

[0157] In this particular configuration, although FIG. 2A is at a 90 degree physical angle that C2 and C1 that is equal to relative to the other, physically this 90 degree angle is not a limit, and any other directional position that allows even a partial electrically null arrangement to be considered operable for the respective h-field flux emissions that would otherwise have a detrimental effect to one another and this is fully contemplated by the applicant.

[0158] For example by placing a stacked or an arranged plurality of circuits not necessarily 90 degrees physically oriented away from the other and placing them in a vertical separation of distance that effectively accomplishes the same or even a partial nulling effect function is satisfactory. Adding additional 801 material layerings with or without additional -IMI-"X" shielding electrodes for example, is one say this could be done (not shown)

[0159] Therefore,, a null position relative to the at least two isolated circuit portion pairs could be anywhere from 1 degree to 90 degrees electrically relative on at least two or even three axis's of positioning from a relative center point respective to the 8"XX"-IMC center shielding electrode to develop a first position and a second position to determine a electrically null relationship and its degree of relative effect or interference between at least two directional field flux positions of each of the respective isolated circuit portion pairs found within a new, typical energy conditioner.

[0160] Accordingly, relative on at least two or even three axis's of positioning from a relative center point respective to the 8"XX"-IMC center shielding electrode, when energized a typical energy conditioner, among others will allow partial or full "null effect" to occur upon energy fields (if any) interacting with one another along respective a pair of isolated circuit system portions, in accordance

almost any complementary bypass and/or feedthru electrode pathway(s) can operate within a specific embodiment, among others, in a "paired electrically opposing" as complementary bypass and/or feedthru electrode pairings in a manner in which is anywhere in a physically orientation from anywhere between at least 1 to 180 degrees apart from one another, relative to positioning of the interposing shielding electrodes of a typical energy conditioner, among others.

[0161] This first plurality of electrodes are also coupled conductively to one another and as five members of the first plurality of electrodes have been commonly coupled to become or to function as a single, and generally uniform shielding structure that provides each sandwich, respective shielded electrode generally the same amount of shielding portion to each respective large side of at least two opposing portions of the shielded, electrode or energy pathway receiving physical shielding.

[0162] Therefore, the circuit system (C1) energy pathways 845BA, 865BA, respectively, now complementarily paired to 845BB, 865BB, while circuit system (C2) operates with complementary electrodes 855AB and 855BB are electrically null to one another as a plurality of two isolated circuits, simultaneously.

[0163] By utilizing seven shielding members 830,820,810,800,815,825 and 835 of the first plurality of electrodes that have been coupled conductively to one another to function as a single cage-like shielding structure or grouped shield, the first plurality of electrodes provides both physical and dynamic shielding (electrostatic shielding) of portions of energies utilizing complementary conductors 845BA, 865BA, 845BB, 865BB, 855AB and 855BB, respectively.

[0164] Overall, embodiment 6000 in-turn will be operable coupled to C2 and C1 systems in establishing or creating a static complementary physical relationship considered as a symmetrical corresponding opposite orientation arrangement relationship between the two complementary energy pathways. For example in these relationships as pairs in C2 are energy pathways 845BA, 865BA, respectively and complementarily and correspondingly paired to 845BB, 865BB, while C1 operates with complementary and correspondingly paired electrodes 855AB and 855BB. As two sets of paired circuit system portions comprising these paired electrodes, respectively, the sets of paired circuit system portions are the groupings that form the electrically null relationships to one

another. In this instance all electrodes shown are of generally the same shape and size, overall both generally match up or correspond relative to the other so as to match 'face to face' with their opposing surface portions of each respectively with the other. This is not needed through out.

[0165] This is a balanced, corresponding physical and complementary relationship between the C2 energy pathways 845BA, 865BA respectively and complementarily paired to 845BB, 865BB, while C1 operates with balanced, corresponding physical and complementary relationship between complementary electrodes 855AB and 855BB.

[0166] All while operating electrically null to one another in as depicted in FIG. 2C, which allows portions of energy found on opposite sides of a given circuit system to be independent and dynamic relative to a circuit (C1 or C2, for example) yet as sets of paired circuit system C1 and C2 energies are propagating to the degree that at the same time, two oppositely phased, energy portions will be practicable or operable null to one another. Yet simultaneously, these same portions are utilizing one of the two pairs of respective C2 energy pathways pairs, while in C1 energies of this system are utilizing one pair of respective C2 energy pathways pairs to one another in a balanced and mutually complementary dynamic relationship with respect relative to the other at energization.

[0167] Generally, operations of a typical energized energy conditioner arrangement is in dynamic operation to establish and maintain a substantially balanced and ongoing, sustainable complementary electrical conditioning operation for these and any subsequent energies utilizing this AOC 813 within a portion of a single or multiple energized circuit system. In each circuit system (C1/C2, etc.) paired energies portions with respect to the other establish a mutual h-field propagations that cancel one another according to rules establish by the science beginning with Ampere's Law and including the life's work of Faraday, Maxwell, Tesla, Einstein, Planck and the others that state collectively that symmetrical opposing forces can effectively be cancelled upon the interaction or co-mingling of the two corresponding portions and can also be maintained as ongoing for any of the ensuing energy portions propagating within the dynamic.

[0168] Use of the embodiment will provide the plurality of circuits with an essentially a structurally balanced composition of generally equal capacitance layerings (generally equal capacitance is not necessarily) located between each of the opposing, paired energy pathways within the embodiment, in a generally balanced, electrical manner.

[0169] Transformers are also widely used to provide common mode (CM) isolation and depend on a differential mode transfer (DM) across their input to magnetically link the primary windings to the secondary windings in their attempt to transfer energy. As a result, CM voltage across the primary winding is rejected. One flaw that is inherent in the manufacturing of transformers is propagating energy source capacitance between the primary and secondary windings. As the frequency of the circuit increases, so does capacitive coupling; circuit isolation is now compromised. If enough parasitic capacitance exists, high frequency RF energy (fast transients, ESD, lighting, etc.) may pass through the transformer and cause an upset in the circuits on the other side of the isolation gap that received this transient event. Depending on the type and application of the transformer, a shield may be provided between the primary and secondary windings. This shield, coupled to a common energy pathway reference source, is designed to prevent against capacitive coupling between the multiple sets of windings.

[0170] With respect to a new typical embodiment arrangement, each single circuit portion of a complementary circuit portion pairing of a larger circuit system is utilized by propagating energies in which these energies give off energy fields. Because of their close proximity in physical arrangement in the differential pairing, propagating energies interact with one another mirroring in their own proportionality the complementary symmetrical circuit portion pairing of circuit system pathways. Therefore, these proportional propagating energies are forced to act in a mutually opposing manner with one another and hence they undergo a mutual cancellation of field's effect due to this close proximity of mutual but opposite propagation operations, just as described. The complementary symmetrical paired electrodes of a paired grouping also provide an internally balanced opposing resistance load function for each respective single circuit portion of a complementary circuit portion pairing of a larger circuit system or separate circuitry found utilizing a typical new energized embodiment. Thus, a

typical embodiment also functions overall or mimics the functionality of at least one electrostatically shielded transformer per circuit system portion per embodiment. A typical new embodiment improves upon and reduces the need for transformers in a typical transformer-required circuit portion. A typical new embodiment can be utilized in some applications for its energy-conditioning ability as a substitute for the functionality of at least one electrostatically shielded transformer per paired circuit system portion. A new typical embodiment effectively uses not just a physical and relative, common electrode shield or shields to suppress parasitics, it also uses its relative positioning of common shield or shields, (the differential paired electrode or circuit portion pairing/layering) and a conductive coupling to a common conductive area in combination to effectively function like a transformer. If a circuit system portion is being upset by transients, this type of electrostatically shielded, transformer function of a typical new embodiment can be effective for transient suppression and protection simultaneously while also working as a combined differential mode and common mode filter. Shielding electrode structure can normally be coupled conductively to at least one common energy pathway.

[0171] A straight stacked, multi-circuit operable energy conditioner comprises an electrode arrangement of at least two pluralities of electrodes. First plurality of electrode pathways of the two pluralities of electrode pathways comprises electrodes that are considered shield electrodes within the arrangement. First plurality of electrode pathways can be homogeneous in physical composition, appearance, shape, and size to one another. Within a vertical or straight stacked, arrangement, members of the first plurality of electrode pathways will be arranged or positioned superposed relative to one another such that perimeter edges 805 are even and aligned with one another. Each energy conditioner multi-circuit arrangement of the at least three multi-circuit energy-conditioning arrangements will each utilize a single common conductive portion as a circuit reference node, CRN during energized operations, and as a common coupled energy potential for grounding of the common shielding electrode structure of any multi-circuit energy-conditioning arrangement.

[0172] In some cases, for stacked multi-circuit energy-conditioning arrangements will comprise the isolated circuit arrangement portions spread

horizontally or co-planar, relative to one another and not necessarily stacked over the other. Operational ability of a specific embodiment or a specific embodiment in circuit arrangements, among others, refers to conditioning of complementary propagations of various energy portions along pairings of basically the same-sized, and/or effectively and substantially the same size, complementary conductors and/or electrodes and/or electrode pathway counterparts, (with both electrode pathways) will for the most part, be physically separate and/or isolated first by at least some sort of spacing between electrodes whether the spacing be air, a material with predetermined properties and/or simply a medium and/or matter with predetermined properties. Then the conditioning of complementary energy portion propagations will for the most part, also be separate and/or isolated by an interposing and physically larger positioning of a commonly shared, plurality of energy conductors or electrode pathways that are conductively coupled to one another and are not of the complementary electrode pathway pairs, as just described above. One should note that this structure becomes a grounded, energy pathway structure, a common energy pathway structure, a common conductive structure or a shielding structure that functions as a grounded, Faraday cage for both the sets of energy portions utilizing complementary conductors and the complementary conductors of a specific embodiment or a specific embodiment in circuit arrangements, among others is normally capable of conditioning energy that uses DC, AC, and AC/DC hybrid-type propagation of energy along energy pathways found in energy system and/or test equipment. This includes utilization of a specific embodiment or a specific embodiment in circuit arrangements, among others to condition energy in systems that contain many different types of energy portion propagation formats, in systems that contain many kinds of circuitry propagation characteristics, within the same energy system platform.

[0173] The applicant contemplates additional numbers of centrally positioned common energy pathway electrodes 8"XX"/8"XX"-IMCs totaling to an odd number integer that can be added to the existing central positioned common energy pathway electrode 8"XX"/8"XX"-IM-C common electrode pathway as shown to provide specific and distinct features that can enhance or shape the multi-circuit energy-conditioning of the numbers of separate and distinct energy circuits

contained within. As disclosed in FIG. 3A, FIG. 4A and FIG. 4C, additionally placed, outer shielding electrodes designated as -IMO-"X". Additionally placed, inner shielding electrodes designated as -IMI-"X" (with the exception of 8"XX"/8"XX"-IM-C) are optional. Additionally placed, outer and inner shielding electrodes are also normally conductively coupled to one another, the center shield electrode, designated 8"XX"/8"XX"-IM-C, and any other members of the plurality of shielding electrodes in a final static energy-conditioning arrangement. It should also be noted that most of these relationships as just described are for two-dimensional positioning relationships and are only taken from a two-dimensional viewpoint depicted in FIG. 4C. Material 801 spacing or the spacing equivalent (not fully shown) separation distances designated 806, 814, 814A, 814B, 814C and 814D (not fully shown) are normally device-relevant. By looking at the cross section provided in FIG. 4C and later in FIG. 10, an observer will note the other significant vertical distance and vertical separation relationships (not fully shown), that are of a predetermined electrode and energy pathway stacking arrangement (not fully shown) that is depicted. As shown in FIG. 4C, if only one additional common shielding electrode 800-1 is inserted adjacent to 800/800-IM common electrode pathway, the balance of the shielding electrode structure polarizations will shift and an introduction of a polarity unbalance will occur with respect to each circuit located electrically opposite one another to the common shielding electrode pathways. However, if two additional shielding electrodes 800-1 and 800-2 are placed to sandwich common shielding electrode 800/800-IM such that this creates a tri-stacking of 800"X" shielding electrodes, the balance of the shielding electrode structure polarizations for circuit operation functions will be maintained with respect to the additional common electrode shielding pathways, internally, within 9210 and with respect to each separate, circuit portion pairing located electrically opposite one another to the common shielding electrodes. By utilizing various distance and separation relationships designated , 806, 814, 814A, 814B, 814C and 814D (not all fully shown) as they are predetermined with respect to the common shielding electrode stacking arrangement as depicted will also utilize the various effects of close spacing versus the further spacing relationships as previously described.

[0174] With the exception of 8"XX"/800-IM, when used, there are at least even integer number, or one pair of -IMI"X" to be sandwiching the common central shield electrode designated 800/800-IM-C as seen in FIGS. 4A, 4B and 4C, and when used, and of which are together also, are conductively coupled to the plurality of shielding electrodes including the common central shield electrode designated 800/800-IM-C in any final static energy-conditioning arrangement. With or without any additionally placed, inner arranged, common shielding electrodes designated (#-IMI-"X") in place, any integer number of shield electrodes that is or are arranged as the center or center grouping of shield electrodes within the total energy-conditioning arrangement will normally be an odd integer numbered amount of shielding electrodes that is at least 1. Conversely, the total number of electrodes of the first plurality of electrodes or the plurality of shielding electrodes as a total number found within the total energy-conditioning arrangement will normally be an odd integer numbered is at least three. Additionally placed, outer shielding electrodes designated as -IMO-"X" will usually increase the shielding effectiveness of an energy-conditioning arrangement as a whole. These electrodes help provide additional shielding effectiveness from both outside and inside originating EMI relative to the energy-conditioning arrangement and can also facilitate the shield electrodes not designated -IM"X"- "X" which are normally adjacent (with the exception of 8"XX"/800-IM) a shielded complementary electrode. In addition, with the exception of the center shield electrode 800/800-IM-C, which is relatively designated as both the center electrode of any plurality of total arranged electrodes comprising an energy-conditioning arrangement, as well as the center electrode of the total number of electrodes comprising any plurality of first electrodes or shielding electrodes, the remaining electrodes of the first plurality of electrodes or as other wise known as the remaining electrodes of the plurality of shield electrodes will be found equally and evenly, divided to opposite sides of the center shield electrode 8"XX"/800-IM. Thus, the now two symmetrical groups of remaining electrodes of the plurality of shield electrodes (meaning excluding the shared center shield electrode 800/800-IM-C) will normally total to an even integer number, respectively, but when taken together and added with the center shield electrode 8"XX"/800-IM will normally total to an odd integer number of the

total number of electrodes comprising the plurality of shield electrodes to work together when conductively coupled to one another as a single and shared image "0" voltage reference potential, physical shielding structure.

[0175] There will be a need for at least a minimum odd integer number of three electrodes functioning as shield electrodes needed in the case of arrangements utilizing a typical, co-planar or stacked/straight/co-planar hybrid embodiments shown in schemes like FIGS. 3A, 4A, and 7A, among others, for example.

[0176] For various embodiments like a typical, straight, arranged isolated circuit portion scheme like FIG. 2A and FIG. 8A, among others, there will be a need for at least a minimum odd integer number of five electrodes functioning as shield electrodes.

[0177] Both sets of minimum, odd integer numbers of electrodes will perform as an electrostatic shielding structure or means for shielding providing both a physical shielding function and at least an electrostatic or dynamic shielding function for propagating energy portions along the at least two sets of paired, conductive and energy pathway portions or electrode main-body portion 80s which are each sandwiched and shielded within the means for shielding.

[0178] Electrostatic or dynamic shielding function component of the sets of odd integer numbers of electrodes for any stacking scheme occurs when the energy-conditioning arrangement is energized and the odd integer numbered plurality of coupled together electrodes are conductively coupled to a common conductive portion or a potential not necessarily of any of the respective source to energy-utilizing load circuit systems including there respective circuit system energy-in or energy-out pathways. The physical shielding function component of the sets of odd integer numbers of electrodes for any stacking scheme occurs always for a typical energy-conditioning arrangement, energized or not.

[0179] Referring to FIG. 3A, another typical embodiment of a multi-circuit energy-conditioning component 8000 is shown in an exploded plan view. In this embodiment, multiple, co-planar electrodes are positioned on a layer of material 801. In a minimum configuration, component 8000 comprises a first paired conductive means for propagating energy portions of at least a first circuit, a second paired conductive means for propagating energy portions of at least a

second circuit, a third paired conductive means for propagating energy portions of at least a third circuit, and a means for shielding. The means for shielding shields the first, the second, and the third paired conductive means for propagating energy portions, individually, and from each other.

[0180] First paired conductive means for propagating energy portions of at least a first circuit is provided by a first paired complementary set of electrodes 845FA, 845FB. Second paired conductive means for propagating energy portions of at least a second circuit is provided by a second paired complementary set of electrodes 845BA, 845BB. The third paired conductive means for propagating energy portions of at least a third circuit is provided by a third paired complementary set of electrodes 845CFA, 845CFB.

[0181] The means for shielding the first, the second and the third paired conductive means for propagating energy portions, individually, and from each other is provided by a plurality of electrodes referred to generally as GNDD. Specifically of the plurality of electrodes One electrode of each pair of the paired complementary GNDD electrodes , 820, 810 and 800 comprise the means for shielding and are positioned at a predetermined locations, each disposed on a layer of material 801, respectively. One half of the paired electrodes of each respective pairing, 845FA, 845BA and 845CFA are disposed co-planar and separate from one another on a layer of material 801 designated 845PA. The corresponding second electrodes and corresponding paired electrode of each respective pairings, 845FB, 845BB, and 845CFB are each disposed co-planar and separate from one another on another layer of material 801 designated 845PB is positioned in the same location on a second layer of material 801.

[0182] First plurality of co-planar complementary electrodes 845FA, 845BA, and 845CFA and the second plurality of co-planar complementary electrodes 845FB, 845BB, and 845CFB are interspersed within the plurality of electrodes GNDD. The plurality of GNDD electrodes are operable as shield electrodes, which are also then conductively coupled to one another by respective outer electrode portions, 798-1, 798-2, 798-3 and 798-4 (not fully shown, but see FIG. 3B), to provide a common shielding structure or the means for shielding discussed above, such that the plurality of GNDD electrodes are operable to

provide a common pathway of least impedance for circuit energy portions of either at least a first and/or at least a second circuit systems, if applicable.

[0183] Therefore, a minimum electrode arrangement for a three-circuit system arrangement could be comprising the plurality of electrodes GNDD (conductively coupled to one another) and the first plurality of co-planar complementary electrodes which are each spaced-apart from each other as well as conductively isolated from one another. Second plurality of co-planar complementary electrodes are each spaced-apart from each other as well as conductively isolated from one another, as well. This also allows the paired electrodes 845FA and 845FB, and 845BA and 845BB, and 845CFA and 845CFA, for example, as members of the first and the second plurality of co-planar complementary electrodes to be corresponding to one another from oppositely oriented positions that are each relative to the other and still retain a position in the arrangement that allows paired electrodes 845FA and 845FB, and 845BA and 845BB, and 845CFA and 845CFA to be shielded from one another as paired electrodes (not co-planar).

[0184] It is noted that 845FA and 845FB, and 845CFA and 845CFA electrodes are shown as feedthru electrodes while paired complementary electrodes 845BA, 845BB are shown as by-pass electrodes. The co-planar electrodes can be of any combination of bypass or feedthru and is not limited to the configuration shown.

[0185] In another variation, electrodes GNDI are positioned in a co-planar relationship between the co-planar electrodes, providing additional shielding and isolation and enhancing a common pathway of least impedance for each circuit system coupled and when the GND"X" electrodes are all coupled to a common conductive portion or pathway previously mentioned. Electrodes GNDD are conductively coupled to outer electrode portions 798-1-4 discussed below, and when utilizing optional GNDI electrodes, outer electrode portions 798-1-6 are used as such to allow all plurality of electrodes providing shielding to conductively couple to each other. Conversely, the each paired electrodes 845FA and 845FB, and 845BA and 845BB, and 845CFA and 845CFA are each conductively isolated from each other and from the electrodes of the plurality of GND"X" electrodes.

[0186] While a minimum, three-circuit configuration has been discussed above, additional electrode pairs and co-planar electrode layerings can be added for conditioning coupling of additional circuit systems. Referring to FIG. 3A, note that paired electrodes 845CFA, 845CFB are a feedthru variant referred to as a crossover feedthru electrodes. Although not shown, additional co-planar electrode pairs can be added. Additional capacitance can also be added to the component 8000 by adding additional GND"X" electrodes as well as co-planar layers of corresponding paired electrodes 835FA and 835FB, 835BA and 835BB, 835CFA and 835CFB, respectively above and/or below the existing layers.

[0187] Referring to FIG. 3B, the multi-circuit, energy-conditioning arrangement 8000 is shown in an assembled state. Outer electrode portions are positioned around the conditioner body. The common shielding electrodes GNDD and GNDI comprise a plurality of extension portions 79G-1-6 (shown in FIG. 3A) which are conductively coupled to a plurality of outer electrode portions 798-1-6.

[0188] Electrode 845FA and 835FA which are superposed to one another while still members of other paired electrodes comprises two extension portions 79"XZ" or 79"XX", each (shown but not always numbered in FIG. 3A) on opposite ends which are conductively coupled to outer electrodes 891FA and 891FB, respectively. Electrodes 845FB and 835FB which are superposed to one another while still members of other paired electrodes comprises two extension portions 79F"X", each (shown but not always numbered in FIG. 3A) on opposite ends which are conductively coupled to outer electrodes 890FA, 890FB.

[0189] Electrode 845BA and 835BA which are superposed to one another while still members of other paired electrodes comprises one extension portion 79B"X", each (shown but not always numbered in FIG. 3A) on ends which are conductively coupled to outer electrode 890BB, respectively. Electrode 845BB and 835BB which are superposed to one another while still members of other paired electrodes comprises one extension portion 79B"X", each (shown but not always numbered in FIG. 3A) on ends which are conductively coupled to outer electrode 890BA, respectively.

[0190] Electrode 845CFA and 835CFA which are superposed to one another while still members of other paired electrodes comprises two extension portions 79CF"X", each (shown but not always numbered in FIG. 3A) on opposite ends

which are conductively coupled to outer electrodes 891CFA and 891FB, respectively. Electrodes 845CFB and 835CFB which are superposed to one another while still members of other paired electrodes comprises two extension portions 79CF"X", each (shown but not always numbered in FIG. 3A) on opposite ends which are conductively coupled to outer electrodes 890CFA, 890CFB. It is noted that the extension portions and the outer electrodes of corresponding paired electrodes are positioned generally 180 degrees from each other, allowing optimal energy cancellation.

[0191] Previous embodiments disclosed a typical multi-layer energy conditioner or energy-conditioning arrangement providing multi-circuit coupling capability by adding electrodes arranged, in a stacking 6000 and by adding electrodes co-planar in a co-planar stacking 8000. A variation of these embodiments is a typical hybrid energy-conditioning arrangement 10000, which provides multi-circuit coupling capability for at least three circuits as shown in FIGS. 4A and 4B. (These multi-circuit embodiments , among others can also be coupled to less numbers of circuit systems in a predetermined manner.)

[0192] Referring now to FIG. 4A, a typical energy-conditioning arrangement 10000 is shown in an exploded plan view showing the individual electrode layering formed or disposed upon layers of material 801, as discussed above. Conditioner 10000 comprises a first complementary means for conditioning a first circuit, a second complementary means for conditioning a second circuit, a third complementary means for conditioning a third circuit and a means for shielding the first, the second, and the third complementary means for conditioning individually, and from each other.

[0193] First complementary means for conditioning a circuit is provided by a first plurality of paired complementary electrodes 845BA1, 845BB1. Second complementary means for conditioning a second circuit is provided by a second plurality of paired complementary electrodes 845BA2, 845BB2. The third complementary means for conditioning a third circuit is provided by a third plurality of paired complementary electrodes 855BA, 855BB. This means for shielding the first, the second, and the third complementary means for conditioning individually, and from each other is provided by a fourth plurality of electrodes referred to generally as GNDG, like that of FIG. 2A.

[0194] One electrode of each pair of the first and the second paired complementary electrodes are positioned at a predetermined location on a first layer of material 801. The corresponding second electrodes of each pair of the first and the second paired complementary electrodes are positioned in the same locations but they are oppositely oriented on a second layer of material 801 relative to the first electrodes of each pair of the first and the second paired complementary electrodes. First plurality of paired complementary electrodes 845BA1, 845BB1, the second plurality of paired complementary electrodes 845BA2, 845BB2, and the third plurality of paired complementary electrodes 855BA, 855BB are interspersed within the fourth plurality of electrodes GNDG. Fourth plurality of electrodes GNDG provide the common shielding structure discussed above such that the fourth plurality of electrodes GNDG are operable as shield electrodes, which are conductively coupled to each other and provide a pathway of least impedance as stated with the GNDD electrodes of FIG. 3A.

[0195] A first electrode 845BA1 of the first plurality of electrodes and a first electrode 845BA2 of the second plurality of electrodes, co-planar to each other, are arranged above a first electrode GNDG and below a second electrode GNDG. A second electrode 845BB1 of the first plurality of electrodes and a second electrode 845BB2 of the second plurality of electrodes, co-planar to each other are arranged above the second electrode GNDG and below a third electrode GNDG. A first electrode 855BA of the third plurality of electrodes is arranged above the third electrode GNDG and below a fourth electrode GNDG. A second electrode 855BB of the third plurality of electrodes is arranged positioned oppositely oriented to the first electrode 855BA, above the fourth electrode GNDG and below a fifth electrode GNDG. In this minimum sequence, each electrode of the first, the second, and the third pluralities of electrodes is conductively isolated from each other and from the fourth plurality of electrodes GNDG.

[0196] Referring now to FIG. 4B, the 'hybrid' energy-conditioning arrangement 10000 is shown in an assembled state as a discrete component. Outer electrode portions are positioned around the conditioner body. The common shielding electrodes GNDG comprise a plurality of extension portions 79G-1, 79G-2, 79G-2 and 79G-4 (shown in FIG. 4A), which are conductively coupled to a plurality of

outer electrodes 798-1, 798-2, 798-3 and 798-4. First electrode 845BA1 of the first plurality of electrodes comprises an extension portion 79BBA1 (shown in FIG. 4A) which is conductively coupled to outer electrode 890BB and the second electrode 845BB1 of the first plurality of electrodes comprises an extension portion 79BBB1 (shown in FIG. 4A) which is conductively coupled to outer electrode 890BA. First electrode 845BA2 of the second plurality of electrodes comprises an extension portion 79BBA2 (shown in FIG. 4A) which is conductively coupled to outer electrode 891BB and the second electrode 845BB2 of the second plurality of electrodes comprises an extension portion 79BB2 (shown in FIG. 4A) which is conductively coupled to outer electrode 891BA. First electrode 855BA of the third plurality of electrodes comprises an extension portion 79BA (shown in FIG. 4A) which is conductively coupled to outer electrode 893BB and the second electrode 855BB of the third plurality of electrodes comprises an extension portion 79BB (shown in FIG. 4A) which is conductively coupled to outer electrode 893BA. It is noted that the coupling electrode portion or extension portions and the outer electrodes of corresponding paired electrodes are positioned 180 degrees from each other, allowing energy cancellation. Also noted, that while the corresponding paired electrodes are shown positioned 180 degrees from each other, each paired circuit portion of which each corresponding paired electrode set are comprised in varied orientation relationships. For example, the first and the second plurality of electrodes which make up a first and a second paired circuit portion, respectively, are also physically parallel to one another, side by side in an electrically null relationship when energized. This could also be called an electrically parallel null relationship. In another example, the third plurality of electrodes is also the third paired circuit portion, which is physically arranged 90-degrees oriented relative to the first and the second paired circuit portion, respectively. Thus, the first and the second paired circuit portion, respectively are also each in an electrically null relationship relative to the second paired circuit portion when energized.

[0197] While the paired electrodes shown are bypass arranged, this or any other embodiment, among others, is not limited as such and may include and any combination of bypass, feedthru, and/or cross over feedthru electrode pairs, just as easily, with minor adjustments of the positioning and number of the outer

electrodes, if needed. It is noted that the coupling electrode portion(s) or extension portions and the outer electrodes of corresponding paired electrodes are positioned 180 degrees from each other, allowing energy cancellation.

[0198] Although not shown, as with FIG. 2A, 3A and 4A or the others shown, or not, the capacitance available to one, two, or most all of the coupled circuit portions and there respective circuit systems (not shown) could be further increased by adding more additional paired electrodes and electrodes GNDG as previously shown in the earlier embodiments. It should be noted the increased distance of separation between 845BA, 865BA, 845BB, and 865BB increases the capacitance given C2 as opposed a lesser capacitance given to C1.

[0199] Referring now to FIGS. 5A-5D, 5C-5D, 7A-7B, and 8A-8B, and to the various embodiments shown. These embodiments are depicted as shaped embodiments or more specifically as annulus shaped embodiments. Although the energy pathways or the various electrodes are shaped, the dynamic energy-conditioning functions among others operate the same as earlier disclosed embodiments depending on configuration of course. They are similar to the earlier disclosed embodiments in that they all comprise in part various energy pathways or electrodes both individually, and as a relative groupings and form portions of circuit system pairings operable for propagating energies (not shown) that are utilizing an energy-conditioning component just as with the previous embodiments disclosed herein.

[0200] A shaped embodiment such as an annular-shaped embodiment, among others can allow the energy-conditioning arrangement to be used in different applications such as motors, for example, or anywhere a specific shape of the energy-conditioning arrangement can add versatility to the possible coupling accesses of this discrete or non-discrete version of the component.

[0201] Referring now to FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B, planar and annular-shaped electrode layering 855BA is shown in FIG. 5A having an annular-shaped main-body portion 80 of conductive material 799 deposited on annular-shaped material portion 801. Similarly, referring now to FIG. 5B, planar and shaped electrode layering 855BB is shown in FIG. 5B having a shaped main-body portion 80 of conductive material 799 deposited on shaped material portion 801.

[0202] In these portions of a typical shaped embodiment, among others, shown material 801 while having the annular-shaped form is also larger than the shaped main-body portion 80 of conductive material 799 for each electrode 855BA and 855BB. The outer perimeter circumference edge 817-O of material 801 is larger than the outer perimeter circumference edge 803-O of the electrode body portion 799 for each electrode 855BA and 855BB and forms an outer insulation portion 814-O extending which is simply an portion absent of electrode material 799 along at least one predetermined portion location adjacent and parallel the outer perimeter circumference edge 803-O of the electrode body portion 799. The inner perimeter circumference edge 817-I of the material 801 is smaller than the inner perimeter circumference edge 803-I of the energy pathway or electrode body portion 799 and forms an inner insulation portion 814-I extending adjacent and parallel relative to the aperture 000 shown and adjacent and parallel the inner perimeter circumference edge 803-I of the energy pathway or electrode body portion 799.

[0203] Shaped energy pathway or electrodes of these embodiments also comprise at least one energy pathway extension portion (or simply 'extension portion') that extends outward relative to the aperture 000 for electrode 855BB, and extends inward relative to the aperture 000 for electrode 855BA, or in other arrangements that can be extending both outward and inward, from the electrode main-body 80 portion, respectively.

[0204] As shown in FIG. 5A, four energy pathway or extension portions 79-I1, 79-I2, 79-I3, 79-I4 extend inward relative to the aperture 000 to past the inner perimeter circumference edge 803-I of the energy pathway material portion 799, through the inner insulation portion 814-I to the inner perimeter circumference edge 817-I of the shaped material 801. Conversely, as shown in FIG. 5B, extension portions 79-O1, 79-O2, 79-O3, 79-O4 extend outward away relative to the aperture 000 to past the outer perimeter circumference edge 803-O of the electrode body portion 799, through the outer insulation portion 814-O to the outer perimeter circumference edge 817-O of the shaped material 801.

[0205] Alternate versions of the planar-shaped, plurality of co-planar energy pathways are the disposed electrodes made co-planar or made as co-planar layerings, isolated from at least one other corresponding layering, respectively,

as is shown in FIGS. 5C and 5D. In FIGS. 5C and 5D, only the 801 material layerings are annular shaped or are 801 portions with an aperture there thru. Specifically, in these embodiment layers, co-planar energy pathways or co-planar electrodes are shaped as a plurality of shaped main-body portion 80s. Like any of the energy pathway or electrodes disclosed, the shaped sections can be either bypass or feedthru electrode applications, having bypass-shaped sections and feedthru-shaped sections, intermingled or segregated, co-planar on the same 801 material layering.

[0206] Referring to FIG. 5C, a plurality of by-pass, shaped, electrodes portions 855AB1 and 855AB2, are positioned apart and oppositely oriented relative to one another in their not necessarily, equal size and shape relationship as shown (as already disclosed) here disposed on shaped material 801. Bypass shaped portion electrode 855AB1 has an energy pathway or extension portion 79-OB1 extending outward relative to the aperture 000 from the outer perimeter circumference edge 803-O of the electrode body portion 799 of 855AB1 and through the outer insulation portion 814-O to the outer perimeter circumference edge 817-O of the shaped material 801.

[0207] Referring again to FIG. 5C, bypass shaped portion electrode 855AB2 has an energy pathway or extension portion 79-IB1 extending inward relative to the aperture 000 from the outer perimeter circumference edge 803-I of the electrode body portion 799 of 855AB2 and through the outer insulation portion 814-I to the outer perimeter circumference edge 817-I of the shaped material 801.

[0208] Referring again to FIG. 5C, a plurality of feedthru shaped portion electrodes 855ACF1 and 855ACF2 are positioned apart and oppositely oriented relative to one another in their not necessarily, equal size and shape relationship as shown (as already disclosed) here disposed on shaped material 801 between the bypass, energy pathways or electrodes 855AB1 and 855AB2.

[0209] Each feedthru electrode 855ACF1, 855ACF2, has a first energy pathway or first extension portion 79OCF1, 79OCF2, respectively extending outward and away relative to the aperture 000 and a second energy pathway a first energy pathway or first extension portion 79ICF1, 79ICF2, respectively, extending inward relative towards the aperture 000.

[0210] Referring now to FIG. 5D, which is the same co-planar electrode layering 855AB1 shown repeated except that it is rotated or oriented 180 degrees as compared to FIG. 5C and the feedthru electrode 855ACF1, 855ACF2 have been flipped and are now 855BCF1, 855BCF2, respectively, such that when the two layerings are positioned arranged over one another, the shaped energy pathway or electrode portions directly above and below will be paired complementary to each other.

[0211] As shown in FIG. 5A, four energy pathway or extension portions 79-I1, 79-I2, 79-I3, 79-I4 extend inward relative to the aperture 000 to past the inner perimeter circumference edge 803-I of the energy pathway material portion 799, through the inner insulation portion 814-I to the inner perimeter circumference edge 817-I of the shaped material 801. Conversely, as shown in FIG. 5B, extension portions 79-O1, 79-O2, 79-O3, 79-O4 extend outward away relative to the aperture 000 to past the outer perimeter circumference edge 803-O of the electrode body portion 799, through the outer insulation portion 814-O to the outer perimeter circumference edge 817-O of the shaped material 801.

[0212] In FIGS. 5E and 5F, alternate versions of the planar-shaped energy pathways are shown as either disposed electrodes made upon a portion of an 801 material layering or made or manufactured in a sequence of various as planar shaped material layerings (*NOTE: energy pathways, among others, can be disposed upon portions of other materials or manufactured singularly and positioned or made as part or in a sequence as single layerings for example, as is also the case for all typical embodiments shown herein or not disclosed herein, for almost any new typical embodiment configuration*), isolated from at least one other corresponding layering, respectively, as is shown in FIGS. 5E and 5F.

[0213] In FIGS. 5E and 5F, only the 801 material layerings are annular shaped or are 801 portions with an aperture there thru. Specifically, in these embodiment layers, planar energy pathways or planar electrodes are shaped as a plurality of shaped main-body portion 80s. Like almost any of the energy pathway or electrodes disclosed, the shaped sections can be either bypass or feedthru electrode applications, having bypass-shaped configurations and/or feedthru-shaped configurations, intermingled or segregated.

[0214] Referring to FIGS. 5E and 5F where energy pathways 80 of 855AA and 855AB are very similar to energy pathways 80 of 855AB and 855AB of FIGS. 5A and 5B. Energy pathways 80 of 855AA and 855AB are positioned apart and oppositely oriented relative to one another in their equal size and shape relationship as shown here, disposed on shaped material 801. Extension portions 79-O1 and 79-O2 of 855AA and 855AB are very similar and are extending outward relative to the aperture 000 from the outer perimeter circumference edge 803-O of the electrode body portion 799 respectively and through the outer insulation portion 814-O to the outer perimeter circumference edge 817-O of the shaped material 801.

[0215] Referring again to FIG. 5E, Extension portions 79- I1 and 79- I2 of 855AA and 855AB are very similar and are extending inward relative to the aperture 000 from the inner perimeter circumference edge 803- I of the electrode body portion 799 respectively and through the inner insulation portion 814- I to the inner perimeter circumference edge 817- I of the shaped material 801.

[0216] Referring again to FIG. 5E, a plurality of feedthru shaped portion electrodes 855ACF1 and 855ACF2 are positioned apart and oppositely oriented relative to one another in their not necessarily, equal size and shape relationship as shown (as already disclosed) here disposed on shaped material 801 between the bypass, energy pathways or electrodes 855AB1 and 855AB2.

[0217] Referring now to FIG. 5F, which is the same energy pathway layering shown in FIG. 5E, except that it is rotated or oriented on an imaginary axis 90 degrees as compared to FIG. 5E such that when the two layerings are positioned arranged superposed over one another, the shaped energy pathway or electrode portions directly above and below will be paired complementary to each other. A difference could lay in the orientation of the various extension portions, which allow a typical energy pathway or electrode arrangement additional variants.

[0218] Referring now to FIG. 6A, FIG. 6B, FIG. 6C and FIG. 6D, planar and annular-shaped shielding electrode layering 800 is shown in FIG. 6A having an annular-shaped main-body portion 81 of conductive material 799 deposited on annular-shaped material portion 801. Similarly, referring now to FIG. 6B, planar and shaped electrode layering 800 is shown in FIG. 6B having a shaped main-

body portion 81 of conductive material 799 deposited on shaped material portion 801.

[0219] In these portions of a typical shaped embodiment, among others, shown material 801 while having the annular-shaped form is also larger than the shaped main-body portion 81 of conductive material 799 for each electrode 800 and 800. The outer perimeter circumference edge 817-O of material 801 is larger than the outer perimeter circumference edge 803-O of the electrode body portion 799 for each electrode 800 and 800 and forms an outer insulation portion 814-O extending which is simply an portion absent of electrode material 799 along at least one predetermined portion location adjacent and parallel the outer perimeter circumference edge 803-O of the electrode body portion 799. The inner perimeter circumference edge 817-I of the material 801 is smaller than the inner perimeter circumference edge 803-I of the energy pathway or electrode body portion 799 and forms an inner insulation portion 814-I extending adjacent and parallel relative to the aperture 000 shown and adjacent and parallel the inner perimeter circumference edge 803-I of the energy pathway or electrode body portion 799.

[0220] The shaped energy pathway or electrodes of these embodiments also comprise at least one energy pathway extension portion (or simply 'extension portion') that extends outward relative to the aperture 000 for electrode 800, and extends inward relative to the aperture 000 for electrode 800, or in other arrangements that can be extending both outward and inward, from the electrode main-body 81 portion, respectively.

[0221] As shown in FIG. 6A, four energy pathway or extension portions 79G-I1, 79G-I2, 79G-I3, 79G-I4 (not all shown) extend inward relative to the aperture 000 to past the inner perimeter circumference edge 803-I of the energy pathway material portion 799, through the inner insulation portion 814-I to the inner perimeter circumference edge 817-I of the shaped material 801.

[0222] Conversely, as shown in FIG. 6B, extension portions 79G-O1, 79G-O2, 79G-O3, 79G-O4 (not all shown) extend outward away relative to the aperture 000 to past the outer perimeter circumference edge 803-O of the electrode body portion 799, through the outer insulation portion 814-O to the outer perimeter circumference edge 817-O of the shaped material 801.

[0223] As shown in FIG. 6C, 800 and/or 8"XX" shielding pathway has been divided into at least two common energy pathways which are shown created and having paired extension portions 79G-I"X (not all shown) extending outward and inward respectively, relative to the aperture 000 to past the various perimeter circumference edges 803-"X" of the energy pathway material portion 799, through the inner insulation portion 814-"X" to the inner/outer perimeter circumference edge 817-"X" of the shaped material 801. It is this type of shielding configuration that when substituted into shown in FIG. 7A that another embodiment of the arrangement is disclosed.

[0224] Thus an energy conditioning arrangement using 800 and/or 8"XX" shielding pathway has in a FIG. 8 sequencing, for example, can be characterized by at least having a first plurality of energy pathways which could be two 855AA's of FIG. 5E of substantially the same size and shape that are conductively coupled to one another. Then a second plurality of energy pathways which could be two 855AB's of FIG. 5F of substantially the same size and shape that are conductively coupled to one another. Plus, at least a first plurality of shielding energy pathways which could be three COM1's of FIG. 6C of substantially the same size and shape that are conductively coupled to one another and a second plurality of shielding energy pathways which could be three co-planar COM2's of FIG. 6C of substantially the same size and shape that are conductively coupled to one another in this example. These energy pathways are arranged in positioned interspersed as thoroughly explained through out the disclosure herein (substitute into FIG. 8A, respectively the appropriate energy pathway layerings). Thus, a configuration could yield the first plurality of shielding energy pathways at least shielding the first plurality of energy pathways from the second plurality of energy pathways and the second plurality of shielding energy pathways at least shielding the second plurality of energy pathways from the first plurality of energy pathways. **In addition**, the first and the second plurality of shielding energy pathways (COM2's and COM1's) are conductively isolated from one another in one typical arrangement or even contemplated as conductively coupled to one another in different arrangement example.

[0225] A shown in FIG. 6D, 800 and/or 8"XX" shielding pathway has extension portion 79G-O1 singular without any interruptions extend outward away relative